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ABSTRACT

Information on tuition and fee charges at Maryland public colleges and universities since funding year (FY) 1973 and the results of a survey on other states' tuition policies are presented. In addition, current Maryland practice is examined and compared with those other states. In Maryland's public 4-year institutions, tuition and mandatory charges for undergraduate resident students who attend full-time varied by campus, but were highest at the state colleges and universities in FY 1982 in comparison to the research university. Maryland's mandatory charges at state institutions, including community colleges, were consistently greater than the national average and higher than the average of charges of states in the Southern Regional Education Board (SREB) region. University of Maryland's mandatory charges for full-time undergraduate residents were higher than the charges in the SREB states, about equal to the national average, and lower than the charges at the research universities in the contiguous states. Increases in tuition and mandatory charges since FY 1979 have exceeded the rate of inflation. Twenty-two states have tuition policies that relate tuition to the cost of education, to benchmark or peer institutions or states, or to variables exogenous to higher education, such as the Consumer Price Index or per capita income. All the states have different mandatory charges for resident and nonresident undergraduates. Statistical tables are included along with: the Maryland annotated code on community college tuition, brief descriptions of the tuition policies of each state, and a memorandum by Carol Frances entitled "Tuition Policy Development Process: Ten Key Questions to Answer." (SW)

ED219001

TUITION AND MANDATORY CHARGES AT MARYLAND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

A Report to the Joint Chairmen of the
Senate Budget and Taxation Committee
and
House Appropriations Committee
1982 Session

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HE 015 232

Maryland State Board for Higher Education
16 Francis Street
Annapolis, Maryland 21401

June 30, 1982

State of Maryland

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FOREWARD

The State Board for Higher Education has prepared this report on tuition and mandatory charges in response to the April 1982 Report of the Joint Chairmen of the Senate Budget and Taxation Committee and the House Appropriations Committee. The report provides information on tuition and fees at Maryland institutions since FY 1973 and includes an analysis of other states' tuition policies.

We are grateful for the cooperation and assistance provided by the segments of higher education in Maryland and to my colleagues in other states who responded to our survey and provided comments and additions to a draft of the report.

Dr. Mary McKeown of the Division of Finance and Facilities had primary responsibility for this report.

Sheldon H. Knorr
Commissioner

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Maryland State Board for Higher Education (SBHE) was directed by the April 1982 Report of the Joint Chairmen of the Senate Budget and Taxation Committee and the House Appropriations Committee to provide a report on tuition and fees. This report is in response to the request of the Joint Chairmen. The report provides information on tuition and fee charges at Maryland public institutions since FY 1973, includes the results of a survey conducted by the SBHE of other states' tuition policies, examines current Maryland practice, and compares Maryland practices to those of other states. Specific tuition and fee guidelines are being developed by the SBHE and will be forthcoming in another report.

The results of the tuition survey indicate that 22 states have tuition policies that relate tuition to the cost of education, to benchmark or peer institutions or states, or to variables exogenous to higher education, such as the Consumer Price Index (CPI) or per capita income. In most states, tuition and mandatory charges are lowest at the community colleges and highest at the research universities. One-half of the states differentiate between undergraduate and graduate mandatory charges; all the states have different mandatory charges for resident and non-resident undergraduate students. However, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and South Carolina at certain schools charge resident and non-resident graduate students the same amount. Several states, including Florida and Michigan, differentiate tuition charges for upper and lower division undergraduate students.

In Maryland's public four-year colleges and universities, tuition and mandatory charges for undergraduate resident students who attend full-time varied by campus, but were highest at the state colleges and universities in FY 1982 rather than the research university. When compared to mandatory charges for full-time undergraduate residents in other states, Maryland's mandatory charges at the State universities and colleges and at the community colleges were consistently greater than the national average and higher than the average of charges of states in the SREB region. The mandatory charges for full-time undergraduate residents at the University of Maryland are higher than the charges in the SREB states, about equal to the national average and lower than the charges at the research universities in the contiguous states. Between FY 1973 and FY 1983, tuition and mandatory charges on average have increased somewhat less than inflation. Increases in tuition and mandatory charges since FY 1979 have exceeded the rate of inflation.

I. INTRODUCTION

The April, 1982 Report of the Joint Chairmen of the Senate Budget and Taxation Committee and the House Appropriations Committee required the State Board for Higher Education to study the issue of tuition and fees.

"Statewide Tuition Policy: It is recommended that the State Board for Higher Education survey the tuition policies for public institutions of higher education in other states. The results of this survey should be presented to the Committees no later than June 30, 1982. This report will be considered during the development of alternatives and recommendations which deal with the following areas of concern to the Committees:

1. Educational costs of each institution.
2. Average education costs of public higher education in Maryland.
3. Level and type of educational programs and associated costs.
4. Access, the student's ability to pay, and availability of financial aid.
5. Level of State Support anticipated.
6. Level and type of institution and associated costs.
7. Relationship between charges for full-time and part-time students.
8. Relationship between charges for Maryland residents and nonresidents.

Explanation: The Committees have noted the differences among Maryland's public higher education institutions regarding tuition and fees for similar categories of students. The Committees also note the impact that tuition levels have on State funding and student access. The results of this survey will enable the Committees to investigate fully the relationship between tuition, State funding, educational costs, student categories, and need. The result of the Committee's action should be considered during the development of the FY 1985 operating budget." (Joint Chairman's Report)

This report is organized in six sections. Section II provides a summary of the laws and policies in Maryland concerning tuition and fees. Section III provides a brief review of recent studies on tuition and fees. Section IV summarizes the results of a telephone survey made by the SBHE staff of the tuition and fee policies in the 50 states. Sections V and VI include information on the tuition levels and educational costs at Maryland public institutions and provide comparisons with national data for the public four-year institutions and community colleges, respectively.

This report addresses all of the issues raised by the Joint Charimen's Report with the exception of financial aid. The issues of financial aid and student access are of such magnitude and importance that they will be dealt with in a separate report that is currently being prepared by the State Board for Higher Education.

The State Board for Higher Education has the responsibility, under Section 12-108 of the Annotated Code of Maryland to "establish general guidelines for tuition and fees for consideration by the governing board of the institutions." (12-108 (b) (3)). These guidelines are currently being developed and will be presented in a separate document.

II. MARYLAND LAWS AND POLICIES

The University of Maryland Board of Regents, under Section 13-104 (b), is charged with the responsibility to manage the University and has been given all "the powers, rights, and privileges that go with that responsibility." Also, Section 13-105 (d) (2) (i) gives the University the authority,with written approval of the Board of Public Works, to spend "Any surplus over the estimated receipts in any fiscal year from student income, except the student activities fee, the athletic fee, and the special fee for student projects from any of its branches."

The Morgan State University Board of Regents under Section 13-204 (f) has a more specific charge: "(f) Tuition and other fees. - The Board of Regents may: (1) fix tuition and other fees paid by resident and nonresident students; and (2) except for tuition, use the receipts of the fees for the purpose for which they were collected without fiscal year limitation."

The Board of Trustees of the State Universities and Colleges, under Section 14-105 (d) (3) of the Annotated Code, has the responsibility to "Set tuition and fees." In Section 15-104 (b) of the Annotated Code, the Board of Trustees of St. Mary's College of Maryland has been given responsibility for: (1)...the care, control, and management of the college and all of its property and assets; and (2)may adopt any rules and regulations not inconsistent with law that it considers necessary for the government and management of the college."

For the community colleges, under Section 16-203 (j) of the Annotated Code, each community college board of trustees "may charge students reasonable tuition and fees set by it with a view to making college education available to all qualified individuals at low cost." The Code specifies what minimum share of costs the State, county and students should pay. (Specific details of the codification of law for the community colleges can be found in Appendix A.) Students at each community

college,except at Cecil, Garrett, Chesapeake and Wor-Wic Tech, are required by law to support through tuition and fees 22 percent of current expenses. At Wor-Wic Tech, 17 percent of current expenses is to be supported by student revenues while 13 percent is to be supported by students at Cecil, Garrett, and Chesapeake.

Despite the statements in the Annotated Code of Maryland, tuition and fee charges are established, generally, as the result of the State budgeting process. It is not possible to determine tuition and fees apart from the funding process because most governing boards, in Maryland and in other states, historically have "backed into" tuition as the difference between the costs of providing educational services and available State revenues. In recent years, in many states, as available state resources for higher education have shrunk, relative to the costs of education, tuition and fees have increased dramatically to provide the difference between "costs" and "revenues."

III. RECENT STUDIES ON TUITION AND FEES

There has been considerable attention focused on the issue of tuition and fees recently. College and university governing boards, state coordinating boards, regional educational groups like SREB and WICHE, state legislators, students, and others have expressed interest in and concern over rapidly rising tuition and fee costs. The issue is of particular import in 1982 as the Federal Government considers proposals that would reduce available student aid that help pay for tuition and mandatory charges.

A recent study of tuition and fee policies in the SREB states [1/] found that tuition and required fees at public colleges and universities have risen substantially since 1973, but that these increases have not kept pace with increases in per capita income. Because increases in tuitions havegenerally been "in the nature of delayed catch-ups", it was observed that the determination of tuition and fees has become a function of the state level of funding, i.e., students must support that portion of the costs that state General Funds do not. Consequently, Schietinger noted that many states are moving toward rational and regularized tuition increases that are tied to an agreed-upon yardstick, like the cost of education, or the cost of living. [2/]

The Division of Policy Analysis and Research of the American Council on Education was asked by the West Virginia Postsecondary Education Commission to conduct a study on the development of a tuition policy for West Virginia. [3/] As a part of this study, ten key questions to answer in the tuition policy development process were provided to the West Virginia Commission. These ten questions appear as Appendix B of this report, and include the following key issues: What are the rationales for establishing a tuition policy? If tuition is to be a share of cost, how is "cost"

1/ Schietinger, E.F. Tuition Policy for the Eighties, Southern Regional Education Board, Atlanta, Georgia, 1981

2/ Ibid., p. 1.

3/ American Council on Education, Tuition and Enrollment at West Virginia Colleges and Universities: Data for Tuition Policy Development, ACE, Washington, D.C., June 30, 1981.

defined? Who determines "cost"? What share of "cost" should students pay? What other external and internal considerations are there in policy development? Other states also have addressed the tuition policy issue since 1980. Studies have been completed by Virginia, Minnesota, Colorado, and South Carolina, to name a few.

Another SREB state, Arkansas, recently completed a study of tuition policies that delineated the policies of states that relate tuition to the cost of education. 4/ As a result of this study, the Arkansas Department of Higher Education recommended that Arkansas establish a "rational" state tuition policy that would alleviate the problem of large, "catch-up" tuition increases. The recommended policy would relate tuition levels to a portion of the cost of education. What percentage of cost would be borne by the student would depend on level and residence status, with undergraduate residents paying the smallest percentage of the cost of education.

A common theme among all the studies appears to be the relationship of tuition and mandatory charges to the cost of education. The question of what percentage or share of cost should be shouldered by students and what share should be paid by the taxpayers, or others, has been addressed by many higher education finance writers.

Howard Bowen and Paul Servelle examined the issues of who benefits from higher education and who should pay, based on the allocation of costs related to the benefits accruing from higher education.5/ The authors concluded that the diversity of higher education institutions and their benefits were of such importance to society that tuitions should be less than full cost.

W. Lee Hansen and Burton Weisbrod defended low tuition as a portion of cost on the grounds that society benefits from higher education through the applications of advanced technology through increases in the quality of life and child training,

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4/ Arkansas Department of Higher Education, Tuition Adjustment Policy, Little Rock Arkansas, October 23, 1981.

5/ Bowen, H.R. and Paul Servelle, Who Benefits from Higher Education - and Who Should Pay? American Association for Higher Education, Washington, D.C. 1972

through research, and through the solution of immediate societal problems and increases in the gross national product. 6/ Hansen and Weisbrod concluded that tuitions should be set low because the benefits to society were greater than the societal costs of providing higher education.

M. M. Chambers concluded in 1968 that the students' share of the cost of higher education should be nothing since public higher education is a public responsibility. 7/ Chambers noted the policies of the University of California system and the University of Wisconsin in 1967 not to charge students any tuition, but quoted the State Board of Regents of Iowa as saying:

"The practice of charging tuition, even at the presently moderate rates, has emerged not from principle - educators have consistently opposed them - but simply because finance from tax sources has not been adequate to take care of university enrollments and to prevent deterioration of educational quality. Increased tuitions have been charged only as a last resort to protect the integrity of the education offered." 8/

The report by SREB 9/ indicated that a condition the State Board of Regents of Iowa deplored in 1967 has become commonplace in the 1980's: tuitions have had to increase, sometimes at dramatic rates, because State appropriations have been insufficient to maintain quality.

6/ Hansen, W. Lee and Burton Weisbrod, Benefits, Costs and Finance of Public Higher Education, Chicago: Markham Publishing Co., 1969, p. 40-45

7/ Chambers, M. M. Higher Education: Who Pays? Who Gains? Danville, Illinois: Interstate Publishers, Inc. 1968, p. 98.

8/ Ibid., p. 99.

9/ Schietinger, op. cit.

IV. OTHER STATES' TUITION POLICIES

In Spring, 1982, a telephone survey of the state higher education coordinating or governing agencies was made to augment information from other sources on the tuition policies established by the states for public institutions of higher education. Specific sources of information not gathered by the telephone survey are contained in the list of references. Of particular relevance are the annual National Tuition and Fee Comparisons published by the State of Washington Council for Postsecondary Education; Tuition and Fees in Public Higher Education in the West, published by the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE) and the reports on tuition and fee policies of the Southern Regional Education Board (SREB).

The telephone survey attempted to elicit information on whether or not the state had a specific statewide policy on tuition and fees, what relationships existed among tuitions charged to graduate, undergraduate, resident, and nonresident students, and the extent to which there was differentiation among the tuitions and fees charged to students in different segments of higher education.

Twenty-two states reported that they have statewide policies or guidelines for the setting of tuition for public institutions of higher education. States identified as having policies are shown in Table I. Specific state policies are delineated in Appendix C.

Among the institutions that have statewide policies for the determination of tuition and fees three distinct methods of determining tuition were identified: indexing tuition to educational cost, adjusting tuition based on changes in an external index, and benchmarking tuition to that of peer institutions.

TABLE 1
TUITION POLICIES AMONG THE STATES

State	Statewide Policy?	Base	Tuition as a Percent of Cost
Alabama	No		
Alaska	No		
Arizona	Yes	Cost of education	Resident:20%;Non-res:85% or 72%
Arkansas	No		
California	Yes	"No tuition for residents"	Not applicable
Colorado	Yes	Cost of education	UG resident: 25%, Non-res: 110% Grad: 105% of undergrad.
Connecticut	No		
Delaware	No		
Florida	Yes	Cost of education	30%, but not in general use
Georgia	No		
Hawaii	No		
Idaho	No		
Illinois	Yes	Base level amount	Res. Undergrad: Maximum of 1/3
Indiana	No		
Iowa	No		
Kansas	Yes	Cost of education	Resident: 25%;Non-res:2 1/2 times resident
Kentucky	Yes	Benchmarks/per capita income	Not applicable
Louisiana	No		
Maine	Yes	Cost of education	UG:Res:35%; Non-res:100%; Grad: 115% of UG
Massachusetts	Yes	Cost of education	UG:Res:25%; Non-res:100%; Grad: 125% of UG.
Maryland	No		
Michigan	No		
Minnesota	No		
Mississippi	No		
Missouri	No		
Montana	Yes	Cost of education & peer groups	Not applicable
Nebraska	No		
Nevada	No		
New Hampshire	Yes	Cost of education	Non-resident: 100%
New Jersey	Yes	Cost of education	UG:Res:30%; Non-res:45%,Grad:45%
New Mexico	Yes	Cost of education	Not applicable
New York	No		
North Carolina	No		
North Dakota			
Ohio	Yes	Cost of education	Not applicable
Oklahoma	Yes	Cost of education	Res: 30%; Non-res: 100%
Oregon	Yes	Cost of education	UG:Res:23%; Non-res:112.5%; Grad: 112.5% of Undergrad
Pennsylvania	No		
Rhode Island	Yes	Cost of education	
South Carolina	No		
South Dakota			
Tennessee	Yes	Indexed to state appropriations	Res:24%-35% of appropriations; Non-res: 80%-90%
Texas	No		
Utah	Yes	Factors related to access & Equity	Not applicable
Vermont	No		
Virginia	Yes	Cost of education	UG.30-35;Community Col:23.6%
Washington	Yes	Cost of education	UG: Res:33%;Non-res:100%; Grad: 120% of Undergraduate
West Virginia	No		
Wisconsin	Yes	Cost of education	UG: Res:25%; Non-res:100%; Grad: Res:22%; Non-res: 70%
Wyoming	No		

MM:g
5/6/82

Indexing Tuition to Educational Cost

Since 1973 when the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education recommended that tuition be one-third of educational costs at four-year institutions and lower at community colleges, there appears to have been a trend toward use of "cost of education" in state policy decisions on tuition. In 1976 the Washington State Council for Postsecondary Education identified six states as using cost-of-education in the determination of tuition policies. By 1980 when the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education prepared a report on tuition policies, twenty states were identified as having statewide tuition policies and fifteen of these states used cost of education as their base. As a result of this telephone survey, seventeen states were identified in 1982 as having tuition policies related to the cost of education. At least five other states are considering the use of cost of education in determining tuition.

Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, Virginia, Washington and Wisconsin are states that base, at least in part, tuition and fee charges on a cost of education or cost of instruction. Definitions of "cost of education" vary among the seventeen states that have used this method for the determination of tuitions. The most common definition includes the direct cost of instruction and instruction-related programs. In Maryland the cost of education would be defined, under this method, as expenditures in the six guideline programs: instruction, library, student services, physical plant operation, public safety, and administration.

Organized research and public service costs are specifically excluded from the determination of the cost of education in Arizona, Kansas, New Jersey, Oregon, Oklahoma, Washington, and Wisconsin. Arizona included a specified percent of academic and institutional support costs while Oregon and Wisconsin have included a prorata share of support costs.

The share of the "cost of education" borne by different types of students varies among the states that have used this methodology. In all states, students at community colleges pay the least. In states like Colorado and Wisconsin, community college students are charged lower tuition and fees because calculated costs are lower; in Washington community college students pay less since the percentage of cost supported by tuition is lower at the community colleges than at the four-year institutions.

Non-resident students typically pay a larger percentage share of costs than resident students. This differential is based on the theoretical framework that families of resident students are paying taxes that are used in part to provide state General Funds for support of public institutions. Similarly, out-of-state students do not provide "support" for the institutions through state General Funds. One state for several years carried this theoretical framework further by charging alien students residing in the United States on student visas an amount greater than that charged to non-resident citizens. This policy was defended by the justification that alien students did not contribute to federal income taxes which provide varied types of support for colleges and universities. In Colorado and Oregon, non-resident students are charged more than 100 percent of cost. In Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Washington and Wisconsin, non-resident undergraduate students are charged 100 percent of the applicable cost figure. In New Jersey, however, both non-resident and resident graduate students are charged the same percentage of "cost."

Among the states that use cost of education indices to determine tuition prices, Arizona, Kansas, New Hampshire, and Oklahoma do not charge graduate students more than undergraduates. (Oklahoma charges less). In Colorado, Maine, Massachusetts, Oregon and Washington, graduate tuition rates are set at a specified percentage of undergraduate.

Indexing tuition to the cost of education is a policy that is favored by many states because indexing is purported to provide less uncertainty for students. The Tennessee Higher Education Commission, in its study of tuition stated,

> First, the established goals for the society's (taxpayer's) share and the consumer's (student's) share of the cost can provide a reasonable guideline for determining appropriate fee levels over time. Such goals provide information to the consumer which enables him/her to estimate costs over the period of enrollment, while providing a relatively simple device to state policy-makers should they choose to re-examine state goals regarding "who pays". 11/

The Arkansas study of tuition went further:

> In adopting a state share/student share of the cost of education policy, a state should make an explicit declaration as to why student charges are set at a certain level. Tuition adjustments are thus more likely to be perceived as "rational" rather than as a response to political and economic pressures. While gradual and planned tuition adjustments appeal to educators and students, the notion that a specified portion of annual cost increases is to be borne by students is likely to be attractive to legislators. 12/

Indexing tuition charges to the cost of education provides a link between the share of the cost borne by students and state support. However, there are certain difficulties associated with the indexing of tuition to the costs. Of major importance is the definition of "cost." In states where cost studies are done each year, defining "cost" is not a major problem but remains difficult to quantify. Maryland does not do cost studies annually. Although varying charges by level of instruction and by program may be an appealing concept, implementation of the concept is difficult because allocation of costs by level of instruction cannot be done by other than arbitrary separations.

Another difficulty associated with the policy of indexing tuition to the cost of education was addressed by the Arkansas study:

11/ Tennessee Higher Education Commission, "Tuition and Fee Study", Nashville, Tennessee, September, 1981, p. 19.

12/ Arkansas Department of Higher Education, op. cit., p. 11.

One potential problem with this method is the effect of declining enrollments on costs. Severe downturns in enrollments would exaggerate cost increases and could result in substantial increases in tuition unless some ceiling on the magnitude of annual change were included in the policy. When enrollment is relatively stable with only minor increases or declines, a policy of indexing tuition to the cost of education would result in a recommendation that tuition increase at approximately the same rate as increases in state funding. However, should enrollment decline precipitously in a single biennium, strictly adhering to a policy of indexing tuition to the cost of education could result in a recommendation that tuition increase at a much faster rate than the increase in state funding. In such a situation, students might be penalized for enrollment declines by substantial tuition increases. When enrollment is declining students and their families may well have difficulty understanding why institutions need to generate substantial funding increases by raising tuition dramatically. Instead of strictly implementing the policy of indexing tuition to the cost of education, a state should also take into consideration the funding needs of institutions before recommending tuition changes. A state may also abandon the policy for a single biennium when sharp enrollment increases indicate that a transition is occuring in enrollment patterns. Once the pattern has stablized, then adjustments can again be made in accordance with the policy of indexing tuition to the cost of education. 13/

13/ Ibid., p. 20-21

Adjusting Tuition to an External Index

Illinois recommends increases in tuition rates by indexing tuition to economic indicators including the Higher Education Price Index.

Higher Education Price Index and major component subindexes, fiscal years 1971-81

1967 = 100

Fiscal year	Personnel compensation				Contracted services, supplies, and equipment						Higher Education Price Index	Annual percentage increase over previous year
	Professional salaries (1.0)	Nonprofessional wages and salaries (2.0)	Fringe benefits (3.0)	Total	Services (4.0)	Supplies and materials (5.0)	Equipment (6.0)	Books and periodicals (7.0)	Utilities (8.0)	Total		
1971	127.5	126.9	162.0	131.2	119.3	110.3	115.1	144.8	114.6	118.6	128.6	6.4
1972	132.5	136.1	180.2	138.4	126.4	112.6	119.4	163.8	122.4	125.6	135.8	5.6
1973	138.4	144.3	197.7	146.0	131.9	116.3	123.1	177.0	129.0	131.5	143.0	5.3
1974	145.4	153.4	222.0	155.3	138.1	131.6	130.6	195.3	158.3	144.5	153.1	7.1
1975	153.6	165.7	241.0	165.5	150.2	164.2	154.1	219.5	202.9	168.8	166.2	8.6
1976	161.6	179.1	266.7	176.4	157.4	171.8	163.2	251.8	219.1	180.2	177.2	6.6
1977	169.2	191.5	295.0	187.1	166.7	180.6	171.5	267.7	258.1	194.8	188.7	6.5
1978	177.9	206.5	324.3	199.2	176.1	188.3	183.3	286.4	292.5	209.3	201.3	6.7
1979	188.7	222.8	367.1	214.6	186.6	202.7	197.7	316.2	320.8	225.9	216.9	7.7
1980	202.1	243.2	409.4	232.4	201.8	239.3	215.9	363.9	409.0	260.9	238.3	9.9
1981	219.8	265.9	434.2	251.8	225.2	270.4	237.0	400.1	508.0	299.3	261.6	9.8

The Higher Education Price Index was developed by Kent Halstead of NIE and measures the average changes in price of goods and services purchased by colleges and universities through current-fund educational and general expenditures. Educational and general operations include the function of instruction, public service, student services, institutional support, academic support (including libraries), and operation and maintenance of plant. The HEPI excludes sponsored research and auxiliary enterprises.

The Higher Education Price Index is based on the prices (or salaries) of faculty and of administrators and other professional service personnel and of clerical, technical, service, and other nonprofessional personnel; contracted services such as data processing, communications, and transportation; supplies and materials; equipment; books and periodicals; and utilities. These items represent purchases by colleges and universities for current operations, and are also priced independently and in the aggregate in the Higher Education Price Index.

Prices for these items are obtained from salary surveys conducted by various national higher education associations, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Center for Education Statistics, and from components of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) published by Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor. To calculate the HEPI, price changes for the various items are weighted according to their relative importance in the spending of all colleges and universities and are estimated national averages. Mr. Halstead states that the variance in spending patterns of individual institutions from these national averages reduces only slightly the applicability of the HEPI to any given institutional situation. Small differences in the weights attached to expenditure categories have little effect on overall Index values. This is because the HEPI is dominated by trends in the salaries of faculty and other personnel employed by the institutions, which diminish the effects of the price changes in other items purchased as small percentages of total expenditures. 14/

Illinois' policy of indexing tuition to HEPI and other economic indicators was adopted in 1979. The policy was intended to provide increases in tuition in relation to the HEPI, but a number of factors tend to make this relationship less than direct. First, the HEPI and other cost indicators are from years prior to that for which tuition is to be increased. For example, FY 1983 tuition increases were recommended based on FY 1981 and estimated FY 1982 data. Second, the Illinois Board of Higher Education must consider tuition and fees in the development of budget recommendations but actual tuitions are determined by the governing boards. Third, unless the legislature appropriates tuition revenues, these funds cannot be expended. Explicit in adoption of this policy was maintenance of the 1979 relationships between tuition for undergraduates, graduates, and professional school students and between resident and non-resident students.

14/ Halstead, D. Kent, "Higher Education Prices and Price Indexes", as cited in South Carolina Commission on Higher Education, "Tuition and Required Fees at South Carolina Public Senior Colleges and Universities", p. 21-22

These complex procedures and multiple decision points tend to decrease the direct relationship between tuition increases and any external index. In fact, in the past two years, tuition increases have been greater than the HEPI.

Other states consider either the cost of living index, the higher education price index, or both as "factors" in the determination of tuition and fees. Iowa and Utah consider both the cost of education and increases in the CPI; Montana considers changes in both the consumer price index and the HEPI; Rhode Island and South Dakota relate increases to changes in the cost of living.

Connecticut had considered adoption of a tuition policy that would index tuition costs to another external index. Family income would determine the proportion of the cost of education charged to the student. Students would be grouped based on parents' Federal income tax returns for the preceding year. Then students whose family income was in the lowest brackets (up to $25,000) would pay 25 percent of the cost of education while those in the highest brackets (over $35,000) would pay 40 percent.

In 1972 the Illinois Commission on the Financing of Higher Education, a temporary group, considered a method similar to that proposed in Connecticut as one of several alternatives for financing higher education. Under the Commission's alternative, tuition would have been set at cost for all students; however, the amount actually paid was to be determined by family income level. Students with family income less than $10,000 (in 1972 dollars) would pay no tuition and students whose parents had income over $10,000 would pay tuition amounts proportional to income amounts over $10,000, up to the full cost of education for students from families with incomes of $15,000 or $20,000. This method was not adopted by the Illinois Legislature.

Use of an external measure to determine tuition and fees could result in substantial changes in the student's share of the cost of education since the state's share of funding higher education is not usually related to changes in the CPI or HEPI. Tuition and fees have not kept pace with inflation over the past ten years in Maryland,

the nation, or the SREB region.

Kentucky adopted for the 1982-1984 biennium the policy of relating tuition and fees to per capita income. Undergraduate resident tuition is related to the state per capita income for the previous year. At the community colleges, this figure was set at four percent of per capita income; at the regional colleges, eight percent; and at the University of Kentucky and University of Louisville, ten percent. These percentages are designed to be "objectives" that the segments attempt to achieve and were derived from a study of the relationship of tuition and fees to state per capita income at "benchmark" colleges and universities.

Adjusting Tuition Based on "Benchmarks"

Among the states identified as having established tuition policies, Kentucky has been the only state that has used a formalized "benchmarking" system that is identified as a "principle", not a "policy." The Kentucky Council of Higher Education, however, has adopted another "principle" for the 1982-84 Biennium.

Kentucky collected tuition and mandatory fee data from the surveys of the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, the American Association of State Colleges and Universities, and the American Association of Community and Junior Colleges. These data were supplemented by information collected by Kentucky's own survey and have been used primarily to develop justifications for increasing tuitions and fees.

Kentucky compared tuition and mandatory charges at Kentucky schools to the median charges at benchmark institutions. Each university was compared to its own peer institutions; regional/state colleges, as a group were compared to their peers; and the community colleges, as a group were compared to their peers. For professional schools, including medicine, dentistry, law, and pharmacy, mandatory charges were compared to charges at institutions in the seven contiguous states.

Beside Kentucky, several states consider "benchmarks", "peers", or "market area" data as a factor in determining tuitions. Many states, like Louisiana, compare charges at their colleges or universities to charges at institutions in the same market area. Montana and Tennessee employ a "peer group" concept as one factor in determination of tuition increases. In a study done for the West Virginia Postsecondary Education Commission, West Virginia schools were compared to three different sets of peers chosen by market area, financial structure, or state profile.

Implicitly or explicitly, systematically or otherwise, many states or colleges actually employ a peer group concept in setting tuition and fee levels. One regional institution in the State of Washington does not charge out-of-state students a differential amount of tuition, presumably because an analysis of the college's market area peers indicated that enrollments would drop with a differential. Delaware annually compares mandatory charges at Delaware schools to charges at schools within Delaware's market area. The State of Washington Council for Postsecondary Education, AASCU and the SREB annually publish data on tuition and charges that enable states to make comparisons easily among institutions and peer groups.

Use of "benchmarks" for establishing tuition and fees would result in tuition and fees that were entirely dependent on the choice of peer institutions. If the policy of the state where a peer institution was located were one of low or no tuition, like California, tuitions would be lower. If the benchmark institutions were in states where substantial revenue shortfalls have necessitated double-digit percentage increases in tuition, then sizeable increases in tuition would be required.

Similarly, if benchmark institutions had no increases in tuition then no increases would be recommended no matter what the economic picture of the state. Benchmarking could result in the student's share of educational costs dramatically shifting each year.

By Type of Institution

There is variation among the states in the pattern of charges among segments of higher education. In general, tuition and mandatory charges are lowest in the community college segment, in the middle in the state college and university segment, and highest at the universities. However, there are many states including Maryland where the average mandatory charges of the state colleges and universities are equal to or above average charges at the universities.

Among the SREB states, this pattern varies somewhat. In Florida and Texas, although total tuitions and mandatory charges are different because charges vary, uniform tuition is charged at all public four-year institutions by state law. In Arkansas, Maryland, North Carolina, and Virginia there is no effective difference in tuition for undergraduate resident students among the university and state college segments. Among the states contiguous to Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania and West Virginia have higher charges in the university segment compared to the state college segment.

By Level of Instruction

One half of the states have equal tuition and mandatory charges for graduate and undergraduate students in the university segment; one-half of the states do not differentiate between undergraduate and graduate tuition in the state college segment. However, states like Alabama have different "policies" for each segment. Table 2 delineates differentiation by level of instruction and by resident-non-resident status for all the states.

Among the states, for 1981-82, the difference between undergraduate and graduate tuition and mandatory charges for resident students in the university sector varied from a low of $280 less for graduate students in Nevada universities to a high of $630 more in Michigan universities. For non-residents, differences in charges varied from a low of $1,275 less for graduate students in South Carolina universities to a high of $735 more at Ohio universities. In the state college and university segment, resident graduate students in Nevada paid $280 less than undergraduates did while resident graduate students paid $628 more than undergraduates in New York. In Pennsylvania state colleges, non-resident graduate students paid $1,002 less than non-resident undergraduates; in Washington, graduate non-residents paid $525 more than undergraduates at the state colleges. The reason non-resident graduate students frequently pay less than non-resident undergraduate students is that in many states there is no tuition differential between resident and non-resident students at the graduate level while there is a differential for undergraduates.

Table 2

State	Universities: Resident-Non Resident Differential Under Graduate	Universities: Resident-Non Resident Differential Graduate	Universities: Graduate Undergrad. Differential	State Colleges and Universities: Resident-Non Resident Differential Under Graduate	State Colleges and Universities: Resident-Non Resident Differential Graduate	State Colleges and Universities: Graduate Undergrad. Differential	1981-1982 Community College Resident Non-Resident Differential*
Alabama	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	$ 375
Alaska	Yes	Yes	No	-	-	-	780
Arizona	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	2,021
Arkansas	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	280
California	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	2,200
Colorado	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1,548
Connecticut	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	840
Delaware	Yes	Yes	No	-	-	-	576
Florida	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	462
Georgia	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	726
Hawaii	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	820
Idaho	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	624
Illinois	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1,752
Indiana	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1,340
Iowa	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	414
Kansas	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	975
Kentucky	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	628
Louisiana	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	630
Maine	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	815
Massachusetts	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	1,365
Maryland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	540
Michigan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	311
Minnesota	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	675
Mississippi	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	498
Missouri	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	649
Montana	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	493
Nebraska	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	244
Nevada	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	2,000
New Hampshire	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	-
New Jersey	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1,582
New Mexico	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	771
New York	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	844
North Carolina	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	477
North Dakota	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	440
Ohio	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	315
Oklahoma	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	1,941
Oregon	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	343
Pennsylvania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	1,258
Rhode Island	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	2,067
South Carolina	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	-
South Dakota	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	-
Tennessee	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1,128
Texas	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	280
Utah	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	870
Vermont	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	760
Virginia	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	900
Washington	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1,359
West Virginia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1,000
Wisconsin	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2,151
Wyoming	Yes	Yes	No	-	-	-	397

* Source: Washington Council for Postsecondary Education.

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Michigan and Florida further differentiate tuition charges by level of instruction - lower division undergraduate students pay less than upper division undergraduate students. Two of Illinois' four public university systems now charge differential lower/upper division rates. Other colleges and universities have adopted this pattern of charges in the past but have stopped the practice. Most often cited as the reason for discontinuance was the difficulty of administering such a highly differentiated system of charges.

Among the states contiguous to Maryland, there is not a consistent pattern of undergraduate-graduate differential. In Delaware, there is no resident graduate - undergraduate differential but there is a differential between non-resident graduate and undergraduate charges. In Pennsylvania, the state colleges charge full-time graduate students less than undergraduate students because graduate students take fewer hours. In Virginia prior to 1982 there was no differential for non-resident graduate students in either the university or state college segments. For resident graduate students in the state college segment there is a differential over undergraduate charges. In West Virginia there are differentials in both segments.

Among the SREB states, most states do not differentiate between undergraduate and graduate tuition. Florida, Kentucky and Tennessee do have differential charges. The University of Maryland has different undergraduate and graduate charges, but in the Maryland state college segment, charges are lower for graduate students because fewer hours are taken. As noted earlier, Florida also differentiates between upper and lower division undergraduate charges.

Between Full-Time and Part-Time Students

Data on differences in charges for full-time and part-time students among the states are difficult to obtain because national attention has been focused on full-time students. States that have policies on tuition charges typically do not address the issue of part-time student charges.

The Arkansas Department of Higher Education recently recommended that credit hour charges for part-time students should be equal to approximately one-twelfth the full-time rate. In Florida and Texas there is no difference between full and part time charges because all students pay on a per-credit-hour basis. Community colleges traditionally have charged students on a credit hour basis; consequently, there is no difference between full-time and part-time charges in most states in the community college sector.

Between In-State and Cut-of-State Tuition

At the undergraduate level, all states differentiate between resident and non-resident tuitions. At the undergraduate level in the university segment, the differences between resident and non-resident charges vary from a low of $675 in Hawaii to a high of $3,326 in Michigan in 1981-82. In the state college and university segment, the difference between resident and non-resident charges varies from a low of $390 in Alabama to a high of $2,835 in California.

At the graduate level, in the State college and university segment, Maryland and Pennsylvania do not have differential charges between resident and non-resident students. All other states do, and all states except South Carolina have differentials between resident and non-resident graduate students in the university segment. In the state college segment, the difference in mandatory charges between resident and non-resident graduate students varies from a low of $0 in Maryland and Pennsylvania to a high of $2,835 in California. In the university segment, the difference in charges varies from a low of $0 in South Carolina to a high of $3,187 in Vermont.

Among the states in the community college segment, every state has a differential between resident and non-resident students. In Delaware, Minnesota, and Vermont, the average out-of-state tuition charge is twice the in-state charge. Differentials among resident and non-resident students in the community college sector vary from a low of $244 in Nebraska to a high of $2,151 in Wisconsin.

Among the states there appears to be a trend toward the charging of an amount equivalent to full cost for our-of-state undergraduate students. Legislators and others in decision-making positions have shown considerable interest in this area. This interest appears to arise from the desire to provide benefits to the citizens and taxpayers of a state while not supporting non-taxpayers from other states who will not remain after graduation. Opponents of high out-of-state tuitions argue that cultural diversity and other benefits far outweigh the cost to the state of subsidizing out-of-state students.

Several states, like Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota, have joined together in reciprocity agreements. Under the agreement, residents from any of the covered states pay in-state tuition and fees at colleges and universities in the states under the reciprocity agreement. Under the Minnesota-Dakota agreement, at the end of each year, each pair of states counts the number of students attending from the other state. The state with more students attending "out-of-state" would then pay an amount per student to the "host" state. For example, if 5,000 more Minnesota students attended North Dakota schools than North Dakota students attended Minnesota schools, Minnesota would pay North Dakota a set amount for each of the 5,000 students.

In the northeast several states have developed a "Regional Student Program" where students from other states in the program pay more than resident tuition and fees but less than non-resident charges. Among the SREB states under the Academic Common Market students from one state may attend certain programs in other states at resident tuition rates. Such agreements are designed to promote efficiency in the offering of expensive programs that would cost states millions to develop and staff.

V. TUITION AND FEE CHARGES AT MARYLAND FOUR-YEAR PUBLIC COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

The public four-year colleges and universities in Maryland have many different tuition and fee charges. Full-time resident tuition is charged to undergraduates who are citizens of Maryland who carry a specified credit hour load each semester. The credit hour load varies from institution to institution, but is generally set at 12 credit hours per semester for undergraduates. Non-resident tuition is charged to all students who do not qualify as residents of the State of Maryland.

For students who do not attend "full-time", tuition is based on a credit hour charge. All graduate students pay tuition based on credit hour charges. There is no flat rate at the Maryland public four-year institutions for full-time graduate students. Tuition at the professional schools are individually determined.

In addition to tuition, fees are generally charged for Student Activities, Registration, Athletics, Health, Health Insurance, and Student Union Operations. For example, all undergraduates at St. Mary's are required to pay a registration charge. Mandatory fees vary in amount and type from college to college.

The 1981-82 mandatory fees and tuitions for the public four-year colleges and universities in Maryland are displayed in Table 3. Data for this table were obtained from each school's Admissions Office.

Tuition and fee charges for the public four-year colleges and universities are discussed in the following order: undergraduate charges, graduate charges, and professional school charges.

UNDERGRADUATE CHARGES

Table 4 presents data on resident tuition charges for each college for the fiscal years 1973 to 1983. Over this time period, the CPI increased at an average annual rate of 8.8 percent while the average tuition charge at Maryland public four-year colleges and universities increased by 8.6 percent. Tuition charges at the

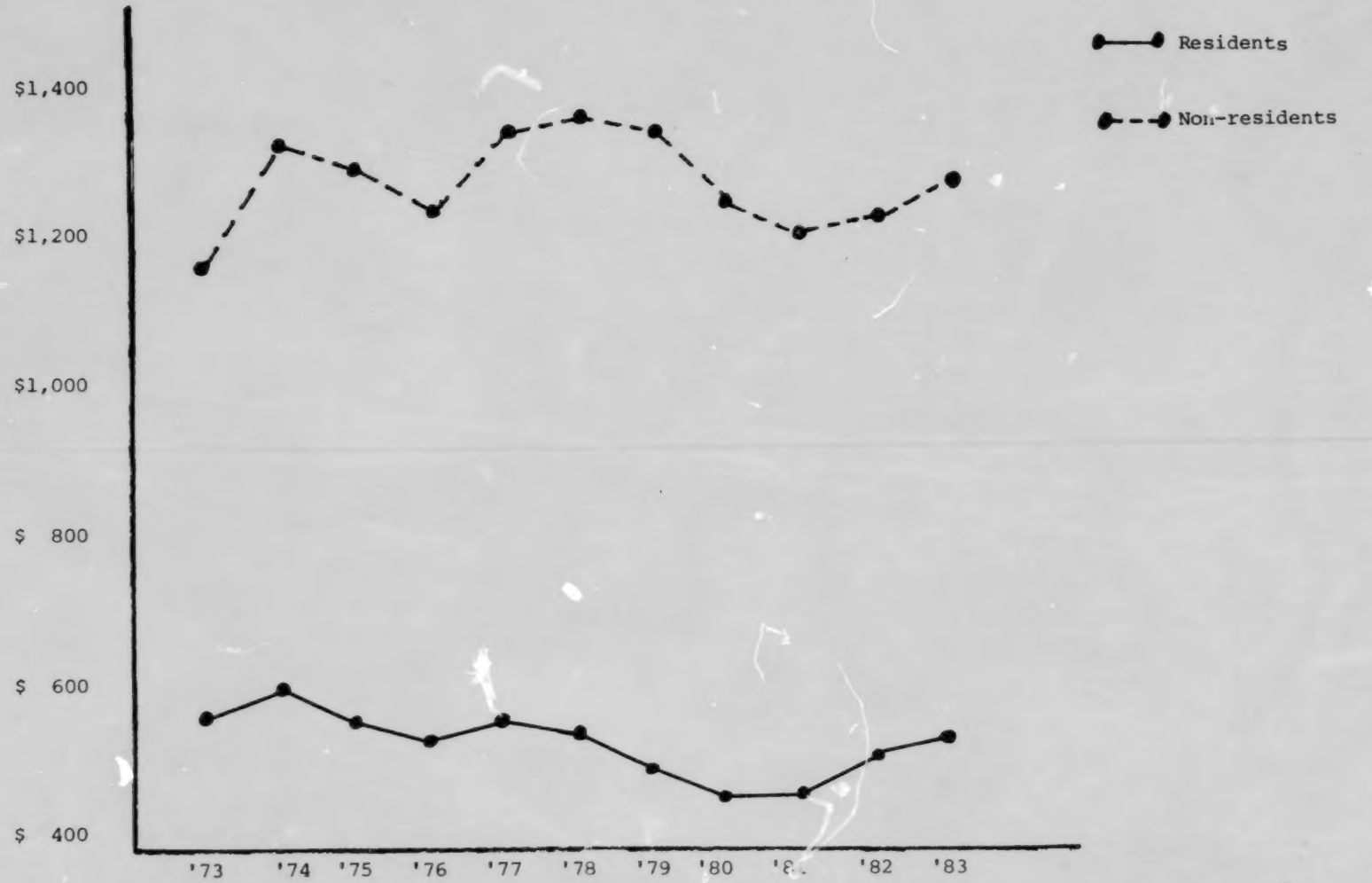
University of Maryland increased by an average annual rate of 6.75 percent, almost two percent less than the average annual rate of inflation, while tuition at the state colleges and universities increased at an average annual rate of 13.71 percent during this period. For FY 1983, undergraduate resident tuition will vary from a low of $770 at Morgan State University to a high of $1,120 at St. Mary's College. Table 4 indicates that between FY 1973 and FY 1979, tuition was raised only every few years. Since FY 1979 tuition has been increased every year and the increases during this period at all institutions except Morgan have exceeded the rate of inflation.

Table 5 shows full-time undergraduate tuition and mandatory charges for FY 1973 to FY 1983 for resident students. Over the eleven years, average tuition and mandatory charges increased at an average annual rate of 6.6 percent per year at the University of Maryland, 11.0 percent at the State Universities and Colleges, 8.9 percent at Morgan and 12.0 percent at St. Mary's. Between FY 1973 and FY 1982, the national average annual increase for tuition and mandatory charges was 7.0 percent at Universities and 6.8 percent at State Colleges. For FY 1983, the lowest mandatory charges will be $940 at UMES while the highest will be $1,425 at St. Mary's College.

Figure A-1 shows the average undergraduate, full-time tuition and mandatory charges for residents and non-residents at the public four-year colleges and universities for FY 1973 to FY 1983, deflated by the consumer price index to FY 1973 dollars. Only in FY 1974 were average resident charges, deflated by the CPI, greater than FY 1973 average charges. For non-resident undergraduates, average charges in 1973 dollars, have been greater each year than the FY 1973 charges. This implies that resident undergraduates have had a relatively better tuition "bargain" than non-residents since 1973.

Figure A - 1

Tuition and Mandatory Charges at Maryland Public Four-Year Institutions
for Undergraduate Resident and Non-Resident Full-Time Students for 1973-83
Deflated by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) to FY1973 Dollars



Tables 6 and 7 present average resident undergraduate tuition and mandatory charges at universities and at state colleges in the SREB region and in the states contiguous to Maryland. Average tuition and mandatory resident charges at the University of Maryland consistently exceeds the national average charges of universities in the SREB region. The data show that the University of Maryland's charges have been lower than the average in the states contiguous to Maryland.

For resident and undergraduate students in Maryland's state colleges, tuition and mandatory charges have exceeded the national average and the charges in the SREB region consistently by more than 30 percent. Only in 1981-82 was the average charge among the contiguous states less than that charged at Maryland's state colleges.

Table 8 displays FY 1973-FY 1983 non-resident undergraduate charges at Maryland public colleges and universities. Average mandatory non-resident charges at the public colleges increased faster than inflation in all segments of Maryland higher education during this period. When compared to average non-resident charges among the other states, Maryland charges have been higher since 1974 for both universities and the state colleges. When compared to the SREB states and to the states contiguous to Maryland (Tables 9 and 10) the average charges at the University of Maryland exceeded the SREB average but were less than the average charges in the contiguous states for FY 1981 and FY 1982. The University of Maryland has the highest non-resident charges among the SREB states.

When the data for the state colleges and universities are examined, Maryland exceeded the SREB and contiguous states averages for the four years for which information was available. Although charges at Maryland state colleges for non-resident undergraduates were greater than the SREB average charges, the SREB average charge increased at a faster rate than did Maryland's.

Table 11 displays data on the relationships between mandatory fees and tuition at the four-year public colleges and universities. Variations among the colleges in fees as a percentage of tuition are primarily a function of differences in funds required to support auxiliary facilities. For example, mandatory charges represent

only 14.6 percent of tuition at the University of Baltimore in FY 1983 primarily because the University of Baltimore has no auxiliary enterprises supported by student fees compared with an average of 27.4 percent for all public four-year institutions and a high of 47.4 percent at Morgan.

Figure A-2 shows for FY 1977 to FY 1983 average undergraduate, full-time tuition and mandatory charges for residents and non-residents as a percentage of Maryland per capita income. When Maryland per capita income was $7,539 in FY 1977, average undergraduate resident tuition and mandatory charges was 9.9 percent of per capita income and non-resident tuition and mandatory charges were 24.2 percent. It is projected that in FY 1983 Maryland per capita income will be $12,928. If this projection is correct, then average undergraduate, resident tuition and mandatory charges will be 9.3 percent and non-resident charges will be 22.5 percent of projected per capita income. These data indicate that tuition and mandatory charges for both resident and non-resident undergraduate full-time students have been relatively constant as a percent of per capita income during this period.

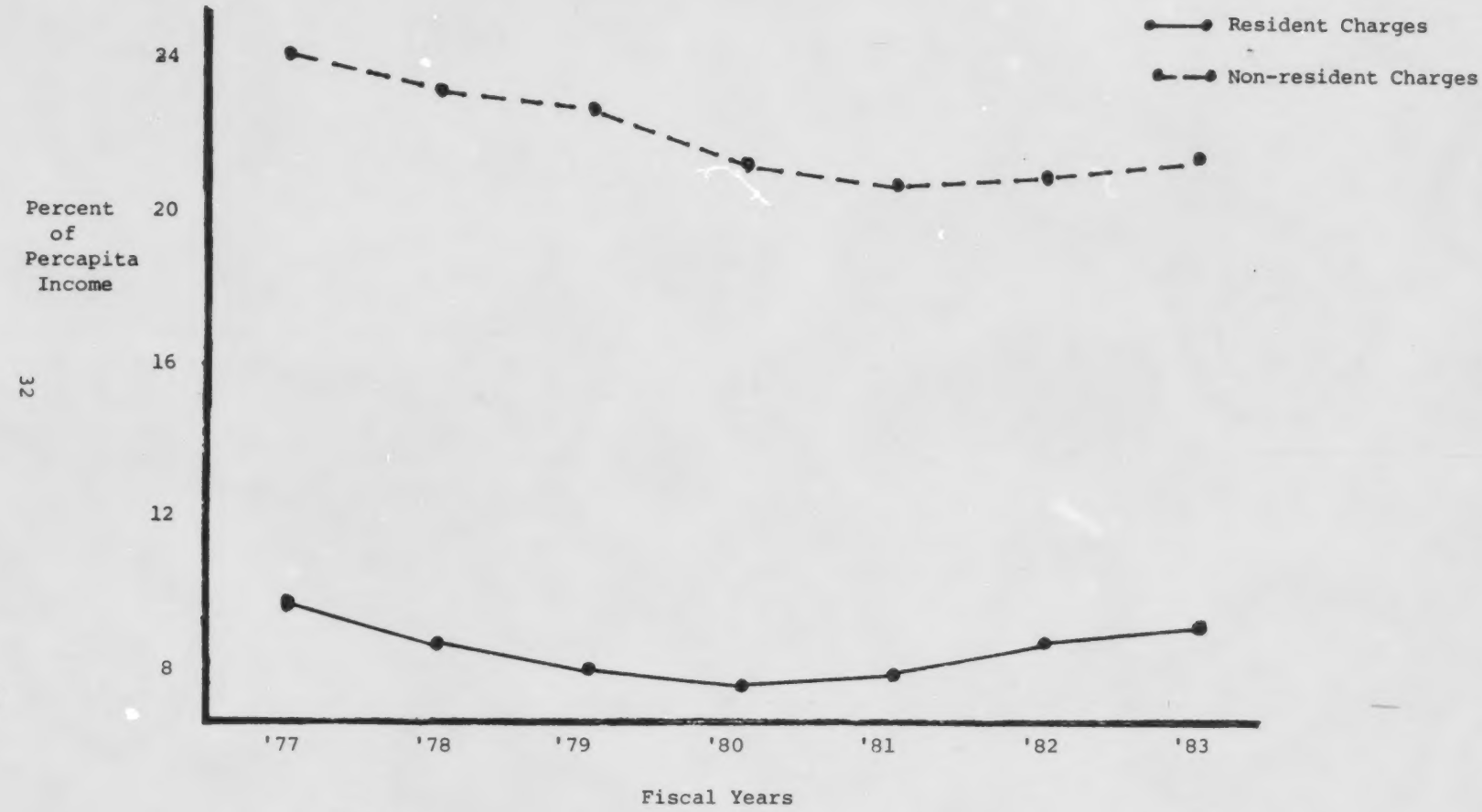
Tables 12 and 13 present information on undergraduate credit hour charges at the four-year public colleges and universities for resident and non-resident students, respectively. Undergraduate credit hour charges are the same for residents and non-residents at all Maryland four-year colleges and universities except Salisbury State College and Morgan State University. The average annual rate of change in credit hour charges between FY 1973 and FY 1983 for every college has been less than the rate of inflation with the exception of UMES.

GRADUATE CHARGES

Table 14 displays data on graduate resident charges for graduate students taking 12 credit hours per semester at the four-year colleges and universities for FY 1973 - FY 1983. Over this time, average mandatory charges increased from $933 in FY 1973 to $1,641 in FY 1983, an average annual percentage increase of 5.8 percent. Although this rate of increase was slower than the national average rate of 7.4 percent,

Figure A - 2

Maryland Public Four-Year College and University Tuition and Mandatory Charges as a Percent of Maryland Per Capita Income, 1977-1983



Maryland colleges and universities continued to charge resident graduate students more than the national average throughout the eleven year period. For FY 1983, the lowest graduate resident tuition $1,324 will be charged at Coppin, and the highest, $1,704 at UMBC.

When data for the SREB states and for the states contiguous to Maryland are examined (Tables 15 and 16), Maryland mandatory resident graduate charges exceed charges in all other SREB states, and were greater than the average charges of the contiguous states for both the university and state college segments.

Table 17 displays data on full-time graduate non-resident charges at the four-year colleges and universities for FY 1973 - FY 1983. During this period, among the state colleges, resident and non-resident tuitions were the same at Bowie, Coppin, Frostburg, Towson and the University of Baltimore. The state colleges and universities had lower charges for the years for which data were available when compared with the SREB states and the contiguous states. (Tables 18 and 19)

For the University of Maryland, non-resident charges were different from resident charges, and were the highest in the SREB. In 1981 and 1982, the average non-resident graduate charges at the University of Maryland was lower than the charges in states contiguous to Maryland.

Tables 20 and 21 display credit hour charges for graduate residents and non-residents for 1973 to 1983. Bowie, Coppin, Frostburg, Towson, and the University of Baltimore had the same credit hour charge for resident and non-resident graduate students. Non-resident charges at the University of Maryland increased at the same rate as inflation over the eleven year period 1973-1983; all other charges did not keep pace with inflation during the same time period.

Professional School Tuition and Mandatory Charges

Table 22 displays tuition and mandatory charges for law, medicine, and dentistry at the University of Maryland at Baltimore and law at the University of Baltimore for FY 1973 to FY 1983. Tables 23 , 24 , and 25 display this data for the SREB states. Numbers for Maryland vary somewhat because certain mandatory charges were excluded from the SREB data.

For the 1979-81 school years, Maryland had the highest law school resident tuition and fees among the SREB states ($1,645 in 1980-81). For dental school, Maryland's charges in 1981 ($2,756) were the highest, and second only to Virginia in 1979 and 1980. Maryland's medical school resident tuition and fees ($2,956 in 1980-81) were the second highest in the SREB region, and higher than the majority of the states surveyed by Arkansas in its 1981 study of tuition and fees (Table 26). Moreover, non-resident medical school tuition and fees were among the highest of the states included in Arkansas' survey.

Comparison of Tuition and Fee Charges at Maryland's Private and Public Institutions

Table 27 provides data on the average undergraduate tuition and mandatory charges at Maryland public and private four-year institutions of higher education for FY 1973 to FY 1982. During this time, average charges at the private institutions increased at the average annual rate of 9.7 percent, faster than inflation. Over the same period, resident tuition at the four-year public colleges and universities increased by 7.6 percent, less than the rate of increase in inflation.

Independent college tuitions increased from $1,911 in FY 1973 to $4,403 in FY 1982; public college resident tuitions increased from $557 to $1,079, while non-resident public college tuition increased from $1,155 to $2,661 on the average. Because the rate of increase was less for public colleges than for private, the gap between public and private tuition widened from $1,354 in FY 1973 to $3,324 in FY 1982. The ratio of private to public tuition charges similarly increased from 3.43:1 to 4.08:1.

Educational Costs

The "educational cost" of the public institutions of higher education in Maryland varies, depending on what is defined to be "educational costs." There are several definitions that can be used. Data are provided which display two sets of "educational costs": 1) instruction costs, that is, only the expenditures of the Instruction (including Law and Nursing) Program; 2) instruction and instruction-related costs, that is, expenditures of the Instruction (including Law and Nursing), Library, Administration, Student Services, Physical Plant, and Public Safety Programs. Both of these definitions result in different quantifications of "cost" and a different relationship between tuition and cost.

Table 28 displays Instruction Program expenditures per full-time equivalent student at each of the public four-year colleges and universities in Maryland for the fiscal years 1973 to 1983. During this time, expenditures at the University of Maryland increased at an average annual rate of 6.3 percent; expenditures at the Board of Trustees of the State Universities and Colleges increased by 5.4 percent per year; at Morgan State University, by 8.1 percent per year; and at St. Mary's College of Maryland, by 4.1 percent per year. At no institution did Instruction Program expenditures keep pace with the CPI which increased at an average annual rate of 8.8 percent.

Table 29 displays instruction and instruction-related program expenditures per full-time equivalent student for each of the public four-year colleges and universities for FY 1973 to FY 1983. The average annual percentage increase in expenditures per student in the instruction-related programs was greater than the increase in instruction program expenditures per student, and at Coppin and Morgan, exceeded inflation.

When instruction and instruction-related program expenditures per FTES at the University of Maryland, excluding UMAB, are compared to expenditures per FTES at the Board of Trustees institutions, the University of Maryland's expendi-

tures have been greater each year since 1973, except 1974, 1977, 1978 and 1979. Expenditures per FTES at St. Mary's College have exceeded those of the University of Maryland, except in 1974 and 1982. Morgan State University's per student expenditures have been greater than those of the University and BTSUC, except in 1973, and greater than St. Mary's, except in 1977 and 1980.

"Special Fund Revenues" are those funds received from sources other than the State and Federal government, and are composed primarily by tuition and fees. Table 30 displays Special Fund Revenues as a percent of instruction and instruction-related program expenditures for each of the four-year public institutions of higher education in Maryland for Fiscal Years 1973 to 1983. In FY 1978, 1979, 1982 (estimate) and 1983 (estimate) Special Fund Revenues as a percent of instruction and instruction-related program expenditures at the Board of Trustees institutions were more than Special Fund Revenues as a percent of instruction-related expenditures at the University of Maryland, excluding UMAB. This means that students at the Board of Trustees' colleges paid during these years a greater proportion of the "cost of education" than did students at the University of Maryland. Students at St. Mary's College and Morgan State University paid smaller share of cost than either University of Maryland or Board of Trustees' students.

TABLE 3
MARYLAND STATE BOARD FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

TUITION AND MANDATORY FEES

Academic Year 1981-82

Institution	Registration	Tuition	Student Activity	Athletics	Health Fee	Student Union Operations	Other	Total
University of Maryland								
College Park								
Resident								
Undergraduate	-	$ 870.00	$18.00	$54.00	$22.00	$42.00	$67.00	$1,073.00
Graduate	-	1,464.00	-	-	22.00	-	-	1,486.00
Non-Resident								
Undergraduate	-	2,795.00	18.00	54.00	22.00	42.00	67.00	2,998.00
Graduate	-	2,664.00	-	-	22.00	-	-	2,686.00
Baltimore City								
Resident								
Undergraduate	-	870.00	30.00	-	20.00	80.00	37.50	1,037.50
Graduate	-	1,276.00	4.00	-	20.00	80.00	57.00	1,437.00
Dentistry	-	3,325.00	30.00	-	20.00	80.00	52.00	3,507.00
Law	-	1,900.00	30.00	-	20.00	80.00	46.00	2,076.00
Medicine	-	3,572.00	30.00	-	20.00	80.00	118.00	3,775.00
Non-Resident								
Undergraduate	-	2,835.00	30.00	-	20.00	80.00	37.50	3,002.50
Graduate	-	3,029.00	4.00	-	20.00	80.00	57.00	3,190.00
Dentistry	-	6,533.00	30.00	-	20.00	80.00	52.00	6,735.00
Law	-	3,549.00	30.00	-	20.00	80.00	46.00	3,725.00
Medicine	-	6,556.00	30.00	-	20.00	80.00	118.00	6,804.00
Eastern Shore								
Resident								
Undergraduate	-	711.00	30.00	56.00	-	62.00	-	859.00
Graduate	-	1,464.00	-	-	-	-	-	1,464.00
Non-Resident								
Undergraduate	-	2,300.00	30.00	56.00	-	62.00	-	2,448.00
Graduate	-	2,664.00	-	-	-	-	-	2,664.00

TABLE 3 (cont'd)
MARYLAND STATE BOARD FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

TUITION AND MANDATORY FEES

Academic Year 1981-82

Institution	Registration	Tuition	Student Activity	Athletics	Health Fee	Student Union Operations	Other	Total
Baltimore County								
Resident								
Undergraduate	-	$ 870.00	$28.00	$44.00	$32.00	$16.00	$80.00	$1,070.00
Graduate	-	1,464.00	-	-	32.00	-	-	1,496.00
Non-Resident								
Undergraduate	-	2,795.00	28.00	44.00	32.00	16.00	80.00	2,995.00
Graduate	-	2,664.00	-	-	32.00	-	-	2,696.00
Board of Trustees of the State Universities and Colleges								
Bowie State College								
Resident								
Undergraduate	$30.00	$ 870.00	$40.00	$45.00	$35.00	$80.00	$30.00	$1,130.00
Graduate	30.00	1,320.00	-	45.00	-	3.00	-	1,398.00
Non-Resident								
Undergraduate	30.00	1,820.00	40.00	45.00	35.00	80.00	30.00	2,080.00
Graduate	30.00	1,320.00	-	45.00	-	3.00	-	1,398.00
Coppin State College								
Resident								
Undergraduate	-	870.00	10.00	50.00	-	50.00	35.00	1,015.00
Graduate	-	1,176.00	-	50.00	-	3.00	-	1,229.00
Non-Resident								
Undergraduate		1,820.00	10.00	50.00	-	50.00	35.00	1,965.00
Graduate	-	1,176.00	-	50.00	-	3.00	-	1,229.00
Frostburg State College								
Resident								
Undergraduate	20.00	870.00	30.00	64.00	-	90.00	57.30	1,131.30
Graduate	10.00	1,320.00	-	60.00	-	17.00	-	1,407.00
Non-Resident								
Undergraduate	20.00	1,820.00	30.00	64.00	-	90.00	57.30	2,081.30
Graduate	10.00	1,320.00	-	60.00	-	17.00	-	1,407.00

TABLE 3 (cont'd)
MARYLAND STATE BOARD FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

TUITION AND MANDATORY FEES

Academic Year 1981-82

Institution	Registration	Tuition	Student Activity	Athletics	Health Fee	Student Union Operations	Other	Total
Salisbury State College								
Resident								
Undergraduate	$24.00	$ 870.00	$40.00	$70.00	-	$50.00	$10.00	$1,064.00
Graduate	12.00	1,392.00	-	-	-	-	-	1,404.00
Non-Resident								
Undergraduate	24.00	1,820.00	40.00	70.00	-	50.00	10.00	2,014.00
Graduate	12.00	1,536.00	-	-	-	-	15.00	1,563.00
Towson State University								
Resident								
Undergraduate	30.00	870.00	25.00	75.00	-	55.00	38.00	1,093.00
Graduate	26.50	1,296.00	-	36.00	-	-	-	1,358.50
Non-Resident								
Undergraduate	30.00	1,820.00	25.00	75.00	-	55.00	38.00	2,043.00
Graduate	26.50	1,296.00	-	36.00	-	-	-	1,358.50
University of Baltimore								
Resident								
Undergraduate	30.00	870.00	90.00	-	-	-	-	990.00
Graduate	30.00	1,344.00	72.00	-	-	-	-	1,446.00
Law	30.00	1,790.00	72.00	-	-	-	-	1,892.00
Non-Resident								
Undergraduate	30.00	1,870.00	90.00	-	-	-	-	2,090.00
Graduate	30.00	1,344.00	72.00	-	-	-	-	1,446.00
Law	30.00	3,316.00	72.00	-	-	-	-	3,418.00
St. Mary's College								
Resident-Undergraduate	$10.00	$ 875.00	$75.00	$100.00	$75.00	-	-	$1,135.00
Non-Resident Undergrad.	10.00	1,825.00	75.00	100.00	75.00	-	-	2,085.00
Morgan State University								
Resident								
Undergraduate	20.00	745.00	42.00	71.50	20.00	98.00	88.00	1,084.50
Graduate	10.00	1,152.00	-	2.00	-	19.50	3.50	1,187.00
Non-Resident								
Undergraduate	20.00	1,780.00	42.00	71.50	20.00	98.00	88.00	2,119.50
Graduate	10.00	1,320.00	-	2.00	-	19.50	3.50	1,355.00

TABLE 4

UNDERGRADUATE FULL-TIME MARYLAND RESIDENT TUITION CHARGES,

MARYLAND FOUR YEAR COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES [a]

1973 - 1983

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	Average Annual Percent Change
University of Maryland												
College Park	$500	$560	$560	$560	$620	$620	$620	$670	$705	$870	$ 957	6.71%
Baltimore City (Pharmacy)	500	550	550	550	620	620	620	670	705	870	957	6.71
Eastern Shore	280	300	300	300	400	450	450	500	570	711	782	10.82
Baltimore County	500	560	560	560	620	620	620	670	705	870	957	6.71
Weighted Average	$496	$552	$552	$553	$615	$616	$616	$665	$702	$865 [b]	$ 953 [b]	6.75%
Board of Trustees of the State Universities and Colleges												
Bowie State College	$240	$390	$440	$440	$570	$570	$570	$620	$785	$870	$ 960	14.87%
Coppin State College	240	390	440	440	500	570	570	620	785	870	960	14.87
Frostburg State College	240	390	390	470	570	620	620	620	785	870	960	14.87
Salisbury State College	265	390	440	470	570	570	570	620	775	870	960	13.74
Towson State University	290	390	435	465	540	595	595	620	785	870	960	12.72
University of Baltimore	-	-	-	600	700	700	700	700	785	870	990	-
Weighted Average	$266	$390	$430	$481	$568	$604	$604	$630	$785	$870	$ 961 [b]	13.71%
St. Mary's College of Maryland	$450	$450	$600	$600	$600	$600	$600	$650	$675	$875	$1,120	9.55
Morgan State University	290	390	440	470	470	560	560	595	700	745	770	10.26
Weighted Average	$415	$482	$517	$520	$585	$607	$607	$647	$732	$858 [b]	$ 948 [b]	8.61%
CPI	129.0	139.8	154.3	166.2	176.5	189.0	206.7	232.7	259.6	281.5	298.8 [c]	8.76%

a. Includes Curriculum Materials Fee at BTSUC Schools and Morgan.

b. Based on Estimated FTES.

c. Based on Chase Econometric estimates.

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TABLE 5
UNDERGRADUATE RESIDENT
TUITION AND MANDATORY CHARGES
1973-1983

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	Average Annual Percent Change
University of Maryland												
College Park	$639	$708	$708	$718	$780	$784	$790	$842	$884	$1,073	$1,185	6.4%
Baltimore City (Pharmacy)	575	650	650	650	740	740	752	822	857	1,042	1,150	7.2
Eastern Shore	280	345	345	390	500	550	586	658	728	869	940	12.9
Baltimore County	639	698	698	698	758	758	760	816	855	1,070	1,224	6.7
Average (Weighted)	$626	$694	$694	$698	$767	$771	$778	$820	$876	$1,064	$1,181	6.6%
Board of Trustees of the State Universities and Colleges												
Bowie State College	$405	$570	$620	$620	$750	$782	$782	$852	$1,035	$1,160	$1,260	12.0%
Coppin State College	345	520	550	570	630	700	730	780	960	1,070	1,160	12.9
Frostburg State College	486	646	646	726	834	861	861	861	1,046	1,141	1,261	10.0
Salisbury State College	435	560	560	590	690	705	705	765	949	1,064	1,206	10.7
Towson State University	435	535	595	627	682	786	747	770	955	1,093	1,218	10.8
University of Baltimore	-	-	600	660	780	800	800	800	895	1,010	1,145	-
Average (Weighted)	$427	$555	$597	$633	$716	$778	$764	$790	$ 965	$1,095	$1,216	11.0%
St. Mary's College of Maryland	$460	$470	$610	$620	$725	$750	$760	$815	$ 880	$1,135	$1,425	12.0
Morgan State University	485	649	701	737	737	827	840	905	1,065	1,110	1,135	8.9
Total Average (Weighted)	$557	$643	$658	$675	$747	$775	$777	$813	$ 917	$1,079	$1,198	8.0%
National Averages:												
Universities	$549	$571	$593	$630	$679	$718	$758	$811	$ 833	$1,013	N/A	7.0% 1/
State Colleges	465	484	503	533	562	598	630	674	730	842	N/A	6.8

1/ Data for 1983 national average are not available. The percent change reflects the change from 1973 to 1982. National averages are calculated by the Washington Council for Postsecondary Education, Olympia, Washington.

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TABLE 6

AVERAGE UNDERGRADUATE RESIDENT TUITION

AND REQUIRED FEES,

UNIVERSITIES

SREB, CONTIGUOUS STATES AND NATIONAL AVERAGE

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	Average Annual Percent Change
SREB					
Alabama	$ 634	$ 682	$ 743	$ 992	16.1%
Arkansas	460	460	600	720	16.1
Florida	724	742	744	805	3.6
Georgia	643	681	828	879	11.0
Kentucky	550	562	682	812	13.9
Louisiana	554	564	569	667	6.4
Maryland	778	820	876	1,064	11.0
Mississippi	685	868	930	1,030	14.6
North Carolina	544	579	590	682	7.8
South Carolina	732	890	1,040	1,170	16.9
Tennessee	510	558	624	741	13.3
Texas	391	387	451	452	5.0
Virginia	821	875	1,008	1,121	10.9
West Virginia	459	482	492	628	11.0
Weighted Average	$ 554	$ 579	$ 682	$ 741	10.2%
Contiguous States					
Virginia	$ 821	$ 875	$1,008	$1,121	10.9%
Delaware	988	990	998	1,160	5.5
West Virginia	459	482	492	628	11.0
Pennsylvania	1,368	1,485	1,641	1,848	10.5
Weighted Average	$1,075	$1,153	$1,262	$1,432	10.0%
National Average	$ 758	$ 811	$ 833	$1,013	10.1%
Maryland	$ 778	$ 820	$ 876	$1,064	11.0%

SOURCE: SREB Data Exchange

TABLE 7

AVERAGE UNDERGRADUATE RESIDENT TUITION
AND
MANDATORY CHARGES
STATE COLLEGES

SREB, CONTIGUOUS STATES AND NATIONAL AVERAGE

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	Average Annual Percent Change
SREB					
Alabama	$ 562	$ 658	$ 697	$ 816	13.2%
Arkansas	481	481	600	715	14.1
Florida	726	726	726	758	1.5
Georgia	532	568	651	702	9.7
Kentucky	483	520	580	674	11.8
Louisiana	468	489	553	588	7.9
Maryland	787	829	947	1103	11.9
Mississippi	575	729	765	830	13.0
North Carolina	534	545	568	658	7.2
South Carolina	635	750	850	950	14.4
Tennessee	475	510	533	715	14.6
Texas	344	360	394	397	4.9
Virginia	856	903	1009	1110	9.1
West Virginia	345	355	365	485	12.0
Weighted Average	$ 526	$ 563	$ 655	$ 720	11.0%
Contiguous States					
Virginia	$ 856	$ 903	$1009	$1110	9.1%
Delaware	440	440	515	595	10.6
West Virginia	345	355	365	485	12.0
Pennsylvania	1049	1051	1216	1267	6.5
Weighted Average	$ 853	$ 873	$ 990	$1071	7.9%
National Average	$ 630	$ 674	$ 730	$ 842	10.2%
Maryland	$ 787	$ 829	$ 947	$1103	11.9%

SOURCE: SREB Data Exchange and Washington Council for Postsecondary Education

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TABLE 8

UNDERGRADUATE NON-RESIDENT

TUITION AND MANDATORY CHARGES
1973 - 1983

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	Average Annual Percent Change
University of Maryland												
College Park	$1,439	$1,698	$1,848	$1,958	$2,170	$2,174	$2,380	$2,562	$2,689	$2,998	$3,303	8.7%
Baltimore City (Pharmacy)	-	-	-	-	2,170	2,170	2,372	2,572	2,692	2,997	3,301	-
Eastern Shore	580	695	895	1,040	1,390	1,440	1,656	1,718	2,013	2,458	2,688	16.6
Baltimore County	1,439	1,698	1,848	1,958	2,148	2,148	2,350	2,536	2,660	2,995	3,342	8.8
Average (Weighted)	$1,389	$1,658	$1,764	$1,889	$2,126	$2,136	$2,339	$2,500	$2,672	$2,985	$3,294	9.0%
Board of Trustees of the State Universities and Colleges												
Bowie State College	$ 655	$1,020	$1,070	$1,070	$1,450	$1,682	$1,732	$1,752	$1,985	$2,110	$2,300	13.4%
Coppin State College	695	970	1,000	1,020	1,330	1,400	1,680	1,680	1,910	2,020	2,200	12.2
Frostburg State College	836	1,096	1,096	1,176	1,534	1,761	1,761	1,761	1,996	2,091	2,301	10.7
Salisbury State College	758	1,010	1,010	1,040	1,390	1,605	1,655	1,665	1,909	2,014	2,246	11.5
Towson State University	758	985	1,045	1,077	1,413	1,686	1,670	1,670	1,905	2,043	2,258	11.5
University of Baltimore	-	-	-	1,060	1,490	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,895	2,010	2,155	-
Average (Weighted)	$ 743	$1,010	$1,055	$1,078	$1,437	$1,661	$1,694	$1,697	$1,927	$2,051	$2,260	11.8%
St. Mary's College of Maryland	$ 710	$ 720	$ 860	$ 870	$1,425	$1,650	$1,660	$1,715	$1,855	$2,085	$2,375	12.8%
Morgan State University	860	1,099	1,151	1,187	1,437	1,727	1,740	1,804	2,020	2,145	2,215	9.9
Total Average (Weighted)	$1,155	$1,423	$1,533	$1,584	$1,828	$1,972	$2,136	$2,241	$2,405	$2,661	$2,909	9.7%
National Averages:												
Universities	$1,428	$1,503	$1,560	$1,662	$1,779	$1,891	$2,011	$2,166	$2,350	$2,704	N/A	7.4% 1/
State Colleges	1,159	1,191	1,278	1,297	1,384	1,479	1,564	1,689	1,822	2,097	N/A	6.8

1/ Data for 1983 national averages are not available. Percent change reflects change from 1973 to 1982.

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TABLE 9

AVERAGE UNDERGRADUATE NON-RESIDENT

TUITION AND REQUIRED FEES,

UNIVERSITIES

SREB, CONTIGUOUS STATES AND NATIONAL AVERAGE

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	Average Annual Percent Change
SREB					
Alabama	$1,306	$1,414	$1,535	$2,200	19.0%
Arkansas	1,090	1,090	1,430	1,750	17.1
Florida	1,889	2,014	2,048	2,360	7.7
Georgia	1,632	1,784	2,304	2,501	15.3
Kentucky	1,500	1,812	2,032	2,436	17.5
Louisiana	1,485	1,494	1,499	1,697	4.6
Maryland	2,339	2,500	2,672	2,985	8.5
Mississippi	1,485	1,693	1,780	1,956	9.6
North Carolina	2,255	2,290	2,302	2,506	3.6
South Carolina	1,692	2,000	2,220	2,450	13.1
Tennessee	1,446	1,560	1,848	2,271	16.2
Texas	1,415	1,471	1,531	1,550	3.1
Virginia	1,791	1,903	2,161	2,403	10.3
West Virginia	1,479	1,502	1,512	1,708	4.9
Weighted Average	$1,500	$1,784	$2,032	$2,318	15.6%
Contiguous States					
Virginia	$1,791	$1,903	$2,161	$2,403	10.3%
Delaware	2,248	2,400	2,525	2,900	8.9
West Virginia	1,479	1,502	1,512	1,708	4.9
Pennsylvania	2,748	2,982	3,297	3,711	10.5
Weighted Average	$2,295	$2,465	$2,697	$3,037	9.8%
National Average	$2,011	$2,166	$2,350	$2,704	10.4%
Maryland	$2,339	$2,500	$2,672	$2,985	8.5%

SOURCE: SREB Data Exchange

TABLE 10

AVERAGE UNDERGRADUATE NON-RESIDENT TUITION
AND
MANDATORY CHARGES
STATE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

SREB CONTIGUOUS STATES AND NATIONAL AVERAGE

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	Average Annual Percent Change
SREB					
Alabama	$ 668	$ 769	$ 816	$1206	21.8%
Arkansas	889	946	1168	1445	17.6
Florida	2166	2317	2327	2450	4.2
Georgia	1248	1354	1605	1752	12.0
Kentuckv	1253	1340	1493	2022	17.3
Louisiana	1098	1120	1213	1218	3.5
Maryland	1708	1721	1905	2068	6.6
Mississippi	1399	1554	1615	1756	7.9
North Carolina	2223	2234	2257	2395	2.5
South Carolina	1450	1733	1760	1850	8.5
Tennessee	1399	1504	1750	2248	17.1
Texas	1408	1456	1463	1488	1.9
Virginia	1458	1584	1632	1703	5.3
West Virginia	1306	1312	1323	1475	4.1
Weighted Average	$1377	$1475	$1590	$1735	8.0%
Contiguous States					
Virginia	$1458	$1584	$1632	$1703	5.3%
Delaware	915	915	1180	1315	12.9
West Virginia	$1306	1312	1323	1475	4.1
Pennsylvania	1879	1881	2046	2321	7.3
Weighted Average	$1607	$1658	$1760	$1935	6.4%
National Average	$1564	$1689	$1822	$2097	10.3%
Maryland	$1708	$1721	$1905	$2068	6.6%

SOURCE: SREB Date Exchange and Washington Council for Postsecondary Education

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TABLE 11

UNDERGRADUATE RESIDENT MANDATORY CHARGES AS A PERCENT OF TUITION

1973 - 1983

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
University of Maryland											
College Park	27.8%	24.6%	24.6%	24.6%	25.8%	26.5%	27.4%	25.7%	25.4%	23.3%	23.8%
Baltimore City (Pharmacy)	15.0	18.2	18.2	18.2	22.6	22.6	23.5	26.5	23.7	20.3	20.8
Eastern Shore	0.0	15.0	15.0	30.0	25.0	22.2	30.2	31.6	27.7	25.0	20.2
Baltimore County	27.8	24.6	24.6	24.6	12.6	25.8	26.5	21.8	21.3	23.0	27.9
Average (Weighted)	26.2%	23.9%	23.9%	24.0%	23.7%	24.2%	25.0%	23.3%	24.8%	23.0%	23.9%
Board of Trustees of the State Universities and Colleges											
Bowie State College	68.8%	46.2%	40.9%	40.9%	31.6%	37.2%	37.2%	37.4%	31.8%	33.3%	31.3%
Coppin State College	43.8	33.3	25.0	29.5	26.0	22.8	28.1	25.8	22.3	23.0	20.8
Frostburg State College	102.5	65.6	65.6	54.5	46.3	38.9	38.9	38.9	33.2	31.2	31.4
Salisbury State College	64.2	43.6	27.3	25.5	21.1	23.7	23.7	23.4	22.5	22.3	25.6
Towson State University	50.0	37.2	36.8	34.8	26.3	32.1	25.5	24.2	21.7	25.6	26.9
University of Baltimore	-	-	-	10.0	11.4	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.0	16.1	14.6
Average (Weighted)	60.5%	42.3%	38.8%	31.6%	26.1%	28.8%	26.5%	24.8%	23.1%	25.6%	23.8%
St. Mary's College of Maryland	2.2%	2.2%	0.0%	1.7%	20.8%	25.0%	26.7%	25.4%	30.4%	29.7%	27.2%
Morgan State University	67.2	66.4	59.3	56.8	56.8	47.7	50.0	52.1	52.1	49.0	47.4
Total Average (Weighted)	34.5%	33.2%	26.9%	29.7%	27.2%	27.3%	27.2%	26.3%	25.3%	27.1%	27.4%

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TABLE 12

UNDERGRADUATE RESIDENT CREDIT HOUR CHARGES

1973 - 1983

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	Average Annual Percent Change
University of Maryland												
College Park	$25	$28	$31	$31	$34	$34	$34	$38	$41	$51	$56	8.4%
Baltimore City (Pharmacy)	-	-	-	-	34	34	38	38	41	51	56	-
Eastern Shore	15	18	24	24	28	28	28	31	35	46	51	13.0
Baltimore County	25	28	31	31	34	34	34	38	41	51	56	8.4
Board of Trustees of the State Universities and Colleges												
Bowie State College	$25	$25	$25	$25	$25	$25	$25	$27	$35	$35	$38	4.3%
Coppin State College	25	25	25	25	27.50	27.50	27.50	29.50	31	36	39	4.5
Frostburg State College	25	25	25	25	25	25	28	30	35	35	40	4.8
Salisbury State College	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	37	37	37	41	5.1
Towson State University	25	25	25	25	27	28	28	30	34	36	40	4.8
University of Baltimore	-	-	-	30	30	30	30	30	34	36	41	-
St. Mary's College of Maryland	$22	$22	$25	$25	$30	$30	$30	$30	$30	$40	$40	6.2%
Morgan State University	25	25	25	25	25	35	35	35	40	45	50	7.2

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TABLE 13

UNDERGRADUATE NON-RESIDENT CREDIT HOUR CHARGES

1973 - 1983

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	Average Annual Percent Change
University of Maryland												
College Park	$25	$28	$31	$31	$34	$34	$34	$38	$41	$51	$56	8.4%
Baltimore City (Pharmacy)	-	-	-	-	34	34	38	38	41	51	56	-
Eastern Shore	15	18	24	24	28	28	28	31	35	46	51	13.0
Baltimore County	25	28	31	31	34	34	34	38	41	51	56	8.4
Board of Trustees of the State Universities and Colleges												
Bowie State College	$25	$25	$25	$25	$25	$25	$25	$27	$35	$35	$38	4.3%
Coppin State College	25	25	25	25	27.50	27.50	27.50	29.50	31	36	39	4.5
Frostburg State College	25	25	25	25	25	25	28	30	35	35	40	4.8
Salisbury State College	25	25	25	25	25	28	28	30	41	41	45	6.1
Towson State University	25	25	25	25	27	28	28	30	34	36	40	4.8
University of Baltimore	-	-	-	30	30	30	30	30	34	36	41	-
St. Mary's College of Maryland	$22	$22	$25	$25	$30	$30	$30	$30	$30	$40	$40	6.2%
Morgan State University	25	25	25	25	25	35	35	35	45	50	55	8.2

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TABLE 14

GRADUATE RESIDENT

TUITION AND MANDATORY CHARGES
(Based on 24 Annual Credit Hours)
1973 - 1983

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	Average Annual Percent Change 2/
University of Maryland												
College Park	$936	$1,052	$1,148	$1,148	$1,230	$1,230	$1,230	$1,352	$1,380	$1,527	$1,676	6.0%
Baltimore City	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,366	1,370	1,370	1,518	1,670	5.2
Eastern Shore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,320	1,320	1,464	1,608	6.8
Baltimore County	936	1,032	1,128	1,128	1,210	1,220	1,220	1,340	1,352	1,502	1,704	6.2
Average (Weighted)	$936	$1,052	$1,147	$1,147	$1,229	$1,229	$1,269	$1,356	$1,376	$1,523	$1,676	6.0%
Board of Trustees of the State Universities and Colleges												
Bowie State College	$875	$ 875	$ 875	$ 992	$1,143	$1,143	$1,143	$1,191	$1,398	$1,398	$1,533	5.8%
Coppin State College	865	865	865	950	1,043	1,043	1,043	1,084	1,204	1,228	1,324	4.5
Frostburg State College	884	884	884	975	978	978	1,151	1,226	1,374	1,434	1,554	5.8
Salisbury State College	870	870	870	932	932	932	932	1,178	1,398	1,416	1,566	6.1
Towson State University	947	947	947	983	1,001	1,108	1,124	1,168	1,333	1,385	1,523	4.9
University of Baltimore	-	-	960	960	1,127	1,147	1,147	1,200	1,402	1,509	1,644	7.0
Average (Weighted)	$882	$ 882	$ 880	$ 961	$1,008	$1,076	$1,109	$1,174	$1,351	$1,435	$1,568	5.9%
St. Mary's College of Maryland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morgan State University	$977	$ 959	$ 969	$ 969	$ 969	$ 969	$ 979	$ 978	$1,098	$1,218	$1,386	4.7%
Total Average (Weighted)	$933	$1,039	$1,087	$1,090	$1,163	$1,177	$1,223	$1,303	$1,360	$1,492	$1,641	5.8%
National Averages												
Universities 1/	$651	$ 660	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$ 988	$1,060	$1,159	$1,324	N/A	7.4% 2/
State Colleges 1/	535	535	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	793	847	919	1,080	N/A	7.3% 2/

1/ Data for 1973 and 1974 national averages from Basic Student Charges, 1972-73 and 1973-74, NCES.
Data for 1979-1982 national averages derived from Reports of Washington Council for Postsecondary Education.

2/ Percent change calculated for years for which data were available.

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TABLE 15

AVERAGE GRADUATE RESIDENT
TUITION AND MANDATORY CHARGES
UNIVERSITIES
SREB, CONTIGUOUS STATES AND NATIONAL AVERAGE

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	Average Annual Percent Change
SREB					
Alabama	$ 634	$ 683	$ 743	$ 974	15.4%
Arkansas	460	460	600	720	16.1
Florida	859	859	881	888	1.1
Georgia	591	680	710	954	17.3
Kentucky	620	632	752	814	9.5
Louisiana	554	564	569	664	6.2
Maryland	1,269	1,356	1,376	1,523	6.3
Mississippi	685	868	930	1030	14.6
North Carolina	541	577	589	690	8.5
South Carolina	732	807	1040	1175	17.1
Tennessee	540	591	705	840	15.9
Texas	343	369	399	450	9.5
Virginia	880	936	1064	1146	9.2
West Virginia	489	512	522	658	10.4
Weighted Average	$ 591	$ 632	$ 710	$ 829	11.9%
Contiguous States					
Virginia	$ 880	$ 936	$1064	$1146	9.2%
Delaware	978	988	998	1160	5.9
West Virginia	489	512	522	658	10.4
Pennsylvania	1452	1581	1749	1968	10.7
Weighted Average	$1051	$1149	$1278	$1429	10.8%
National Average	$ 988	$1060	$1159	$1324	10.2%
Maryland	$1269	$1356	$1376	$1523	6.3%

SOURCE: SREB Data Exchange and Washington Council for Postsecondary Education

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TABLE 16

AVERAGE GRADUATE RESIDENT
TUITION AND MANDATORY CHARGES
STATE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

SREB, CONTIGUOUS STATES AND NATIONAL AVERAGE

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	Average Annual Percent Change
SREB					
Alabama	$ 643	$ 667	$ 702	$ 862	10.3%
Arkansas	482	480	600	710	13.8
Florida	792	792	792	888	3.9
Georgia	532	568	651	696	9.4
Kentucky	550	590	614	662	6.4
Louisiana	465	484	565	565	6.7
Maryland	1109	1174	1351	1435	9.0
Mississippi	599	751	765	830	11.5
North Carolina	539	557	593	671	7.6
South Carolina	500	550	620	680	10.8
Tennessee	508	550	621	828	17.7
Texas	348	373	394	397	4.5
Virginia	788	817	959	1089	11.4
West Virginia	399	405	423	525	9.6
Weighted Average	$ 584	$ 611	$ 654	$ 727	7.6%
Contiguous States					
Virginia	$ 788	$ 817	$ 959	$1089	11.4%
Delaware	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
West Virginia	399	405	423	525	9.6
Pennsylvania	1007	1000	1159	1319	9.4
Weighted Average	$ 791	$ 807	$ 938	$1072	10.7%
National Average	$ 793	$ 847	$ 919	$1080	10.8%
Maryland	$1109	$1174	$1351	$1435	9.0%

SOURCE: Washington Council for Postsecondary Education

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TABLE 17

GRADUATE NON-RESIDENT
TUITION AND MANDATORY CHARGES
(Based on 24 Annual Credit Hours)
1973 - 1983

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	Average Annual Percent Change 2/
University of Maryland												
College Park	$1,234	$1,436	$1,748	$1,868	$2,070	$2,070	$2,310	$2,432	$2,460	$2,727	$2,996	9.3%
Baltimore City	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,040	2,480	2,480	2,748	3,033	10.4
Eastern Shore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,400	2,400	2,664	2,928	6.9
Baltimore County	1,224	1,426	1,728	1,848	2,050	2,060	2,300	2,420	2,432	2,702	3,034	9.1
Average (Weighted)	$1,233	$1,435	$1,748	$1,867	$2,069	$2,069	$2,318	$2,437	$2,462	$2,729	$3,002	9.3%
Board of Trustees of the State Universities and Colleges												
Bowie State College	$ 875	$ 875	$ 875	$ 992	$1,143	$1,143	$1,143	$1,191	$1,398	$1,398	$1,533	5.8%
Coppin State College	865	865	865	950	1,043	1,043	1,043	1,084	1,204	1,228	1,324	4.5
Frostburg State College	884	884	884	975	978	978	1,151	1,226	1,374	1,434	1,554	5.8
Salisbury State College	870	870	870	947	947	1,115	1,115	1,208	1,560	1,590	1,740	7.2
Towson State University	947	947	947	983	1,001	1,108	1,124	1,168	1,333	1,385	1,523	4.9
University of Baltimore	-	-	960	960	1,127	1,147	1,147	1,200	1,402	1,509	1,644	7.0
Average (Weighted)	$ 891	$ 891	$ 896	$ 966	$1,025	$1,091	$1,134	$1,198	$1,388	$1,480	$1,614	6.1%
St. Mary's College of Maryland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morgan State University	$ 877	$ 959	$ 969	$ 969	$ 969	$ 969	$ 979	$ 978	$1,266	$1,306	$1,626	6.4%
Total Average (Weighted)	$1,229	$1,428	$1,739	$1,830	$1,988	$1,974	$2,208	$2,292	$2,349	$2,592	$2,854	9.8%
National Averages												
Universities 1/	$1,520	$1,574	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$2,366	$2,573	$2,788	$3,211	N/A	7.8% 2/
State Colleges 1/	1,299	1,177	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,805	1,950	2,102	2,449	N/A	6.5 2/

1/ Data for 1973 and 1974 national averages from Basic Student Charges, 1972-73 and 1973-74, NCES.
Data for 1979-1982 national averages derived from Reports of Washington Council for Postsecondary Education.

2/ Average annual percent change calculated over years for which data were available.

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TABLE 18

AVERAGE GRADUATE NON-RESIDENT
TUITION AND MANDATORY CHARGES
UNIVERSITIES

SREB, CONTIGUOUS STATES AND NATIONAL AVERAGE

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	Average Annual Percent Change
SREB					
Alabama	$1006	$1115	$1175	$1620	17.2%
Arkansas	1090	1090	1430	1750	17.1
Florida	2299	2299	2321	2616	4.4
Georgia	1493	1784	1918	2469	18.3
Kentucky	1600	1912	2132	2402	14.5
Louisiana	1054	1064	1069	1264	6.2
Maryland	2318	2437	2462	2729	5.6
Mississippi	1485	1693	1780	1980	10.1
North Carolina	2252	2288	2300	2514	3.7
South Carolina	1692	1692	1040	1175	(11.4)
Tennessee	1476	1593	1929	2370	17.1
Texas	1214	1229	1257	1532	8.1
Virginia	1438	1528	1744	2046	12.5
West Virginia	1529	1552	1562	1758	4.8
Weighted Average	$1493	$1593	$1744	$2006	10.4%
Contiguous States					
Virginia	$1438	$1528	$1744	$2046	12.5%
Delaware	2248	2248	2820	3400	14.8
West Virginia	1529	1552	1562	1758	4.8
Pennsylvania	2832	3150	3498	3936	11.6
Weighted Average	$2062	$2249	$2500	$2854	11.4%
National Average	$2366	$2593	$2788	$3211	10.7%
Maryland	$2318	$2437	$2462	$2729	5.6%

SOURCE: SREB Data Exchange and Washington Council for Postsecondary Education

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TABLE 19

AVERAGE GRADUATE NON-RESIDENT
TUITION AND MANDATORY CHARGES
STATE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

SREB, CONTIGUOUS STATES AND NATIONAL AVERAGE

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	Average Annual Percent Change
SREB					
Alabama	$ 749	$ 775	$ 711	$1,290	19.9%
Arkansas	892	890	1,157	1,333	14.3
Florida	2,232	2,232	2,232	2,616	5.4
Georgia	1,246	1,354	1,605	1,671	10.3
Kentucky	1,400	1,440	1,640	1,860	9.9
Louisiana	1,095	1,115	1,209	1,195	3.0
Maryland	1,120	1,170	1,340	1,425	8.4
Mississippi	1,399	1,576	1,615	1,756	7.9
North Carolina	2,268	2,286	2,322	2,459	2.7
South Carolina	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,320	9.7
Tennessee	1,433	1,551	1,844	2,358	18.1
Texas	1,429	1,473	1,476	1,472	1.0
Virginia	1,234	1,267	1,413	1,594	8.9
West Virginia	1,419	1,425	1,443	1,605	4.2
Weighted Average	$1,418	$1,469	$1,577	$1,759	7.5%
Contiguous States					
Virginia	$1,234	$1,267	$1,413	$1,594	8.9%
Delaware	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
West Virginia	1,419	1,425	1,443	1,605	4.2
Pennsylvania	1,836	1,000	1,159	1,319	(10.4)
Weighted Average	$1,448	$1,214	$1,345	$1,517	1.6%
National Average	$1,805	$1,950	$2,102	$2,449	10.7%
Maryland	$1,120	$1,170	$1,340	$1,425	8.4%

SOURCE: Washington Council for Postsecondary Education.

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TABLE 20

GRADUATE RESIDENT CREDIT HOUR CHARGES

1973 - 1983

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	Average Annual Rate of Change
University of Maryland												
College Park	39	43	47	47	50	50	50	55	55	61	67	5.6%
Baltimore City (Pharmacy)	39	43	47	47	50	50	55	55	55	61	67	5.6
Eastern Shore	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	55	55	61	67	-
Baltimore County	39	43	47	47	50	50	50	55	55	61	67	5.6
Board of Trustees of the State Universities and Colleges												
Bowie State College	35	35	35	38	45	45	45	47	55	55	60	5.5%
Coppin State College	35	35	35	38	42	42	42	44	47	49	54	4.4
Frostburg STate College	35	35	35	38	38	38	45	47	51	55	60	5.5
Salisbury State College	35	35	35	38	38	38	38	47	58	58	64	6.2
Towson State University	38	38	38	38	40	45	45	47	52	54	59	4.5
University of Baltimore	-	-	-	40	43	43	43	45	53	56	60	-
Morgan State University	35	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	43	48	55	4.6

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TABLE 21

GRADUATE NON-RESIDENT CREDIT HOUR CHARGES

1973 - 1983

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	Average Annual Rate of Change
University of Maryland												
College Park	51	59	72	77	85	85	95	100	100	111	122	9.1%
Baltimore City (Pharmacy)	51	59	72	77	85	85	95	100	100	111	122	9.1
Eastern Shore	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	111	122	-
Baltimore County	51	59	72	77	85	85	95	100	100	111	122	9.1
Board of Trustees of the State Universities and Colleges												
Bowie State College	35	35	35	38	45	45	45	47	55	55	60	5.5%
Coppin State College	35	35	35	38	42	42	42	44	47	49	54	4.4
Frostburg STate College	35	35	35	38	38	38	45	47	51	55	60	5.5
Salisbury State College	35	35	35	38	38	45	45	47	64	64	70	7.2
Towson State University	38	38	38	38	40	45	45	47	52	54	59	4.5
University of Baltimore	-	-	-	40	43	43	43	45	53	56	60	-
Morgan State University	35	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	50	55	65	6.4

TABLE 22

Tuition and Mandatory Charges

Professional Schools

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	Average Annual Percent Change
Law (Day)												
UMAB:												
Resident	$ 500	$ 550	$ 710	$ 710	$ 918	$1,118	$1,320	$1,534	$1,626	$2,076	$2,286	16.4%
Non-Resident	1,050	1,550	1,810	2,200	2,593	2,593	2,595	2,809	2,942	3,725	4,108	14.6
Ratio	2.1	2.8	2.5	3.1	2.8	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	
University of Baltimore:												
Resident	-	-	-	$ 860	$1,080	$1,280	$1,330	$1,350	$1,655	$1,910	$2,235	14.6%
Non-Resident	-	-	-	1,260	1,780	2,180	2,300	2,350	2,990	3,436	3,815	17.2
Ratio	-	-	-	1.47	1.65	1.70	1.73	1.74	1.81	1.80	1.71	
Medicine												
UMAB:												
Resident	$ 980	$1,070	$1,200	$1,200	$1,480	$1,880	$2,082	$2,642	$2,942	$2,734	$4,111	15.4%
Non-Resident	1,700	2,170	2,400	3,000	3,505	3,905	4,907	5,142	5,442	6,618	7,504	16.0
Ratio	1.73	2.03	2.00	2.50	2.37	2.08	2.36	1.95	1.85	2.42	1.83	
Dentistry												
UMAB:												
Resident	$ 870	$ 960	$1,200	$1,200	$1,480	$1,880	$2,082	$2,492	$2,752	$3,497	$3,850	16.0%
Non-Resident	1,600	1,970	2,320	2,800	3,280	3,680	4,482	5,092	5,352	6,705	7,378	16.5
Ratio	1.84	2.05	1.93	2.33	2.22	1.96	2.15	2.04	1.94	1.92	1.92	

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TABLE 23

Resident Law School Tuition and Fees, Major Public Universities,
SREB States, 1979-1981

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Alabama	$ 868	$1,065	$1,065
Arkansas	460	460	600
Florida	824	822	828
Georgia	753	798	1,062
Kentucky	700	712	932
Louisiana	834	944	963
Maryland	1,320	1,550	1,645
Mississippi	200	300	1,254
North Carolina	557	604	626
South Carolina	732	732	1,040
Tennessee	540	591	720
Texas	396	418	432
Virginia	1,151	1,199	1,484
West Virginia	489	512	522
SREB States	716	722	948

Source: National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, student charges survey.

TABLE 24

Resident Medical School Tuition and Fees,
Major Public Universities,
SREB States, 1979-1981

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Alabama	$1,275	$1,293	$1,650
Arkansas	1,370	1,570	2,005
Florida	1,350	1,350	1,350
Georgia	1,155	1,215	1,701
Kentucky	1,200	1,497	1,832
Louisiana	1,000	1,200	1,400
Maryland	2,082	2,732	2,956
Mississippi	1,255	1,655	1,853
North Carolina	988	1,035	1,057
South Carolina	1,380	1,380	1,580
Tennessee	1,458	1,581	2,175
Texas	697	721	834
Virginia	2,764	2,799	3,117
West Virginia	543	566	576
SREB States	1,275	1,365	1,615

and the Council on the American Medical Association.

TABLE 25

Resident Dental School Tuition and Fees, Major Public Universities,
SREB States, 1978-1981

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Alabama	$1,290	$1,290	$1,650
Arkansas[a]	--	--	--
Florida	1,350	1,350	1,350
Georgia	1,155	1,215	1,701
Kentucky	1,200	1,497	1,582
Louisiana	1,000	1,200	1,400
Maryland	2,082	2,522	2,756
Mississippi	1,255	1,655	2,243
North Carolina	1,023	1,070	1,097
South Carolina	1,440	1,440	1,773
Tennessee	1,458	1,581	1,935
Texas	400	400	403
Virginia	2,502	2,727	2,730
West Virginia	543	566	576
SREB States	1,272	1,350	1,616

[a]Arkansas has no dental school.

Source: National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, student charges surveys and annual reports, American Dental Association.

TABLE 26

PUBLIC MEDICAL SCHOOL ANNUAL TUITION AND FEES FOR ARKANSAS AND STATES IN CLOSE GEOGRAPHICAL PROXIMITY 1980-81

STATE AND MEDICAL SCHOOL	RESIDENT	NON RESIDENT	OTHER FEES	MICROSCOPE RENTAL
ALABAMA				
University of Alabama School of Medicine	$1,800	$4,800	$1,508	$150
University of Alabama College of Medicine	$1,800	$1,950	$ 385	$ 25
ARKANSAS				
University of Arkansas College of Medicine	$2,005	$4,010	$ 100	$ 75
ILLINOIS				
University of Illinois College of Medicine	$1,551	$4,653	$ 441	$140
Southern Illinois University School of Medicine	$2,450	$6,750	$ [illegible]	N/C
KANSAS				
University of Kansas College of Health Sciences and Hospital School of Medicine	$3,000	$6,000	$ 125	Student Provides
KENTUCKY				
University of Kentucky College of Medicine	$1,832	$4,032	$ 86	$ 50
University of Louisville School of Medicine	$1,820	$4,020	$ 65	$ 70
LOUISIANA				
Louisiana State University School of Medicine in New Orleans	$1,400	N/A	Deter at Registra.	Student Provides
Louisiana State University School of Medicine in Shreveport	$1,400	$4,200	$ 30	Student Provides

TABLE 26 (CONTINUED)

STATE AND MEDICAL SCHOOL	RESIDENT	NON RESIDENT	OTHER FEES	MICROSCOPE RENTAL
MISSISSIPPI				
University of Mississippi School of Medicine	$1,800	$2,650	$ 39	Student Provides
MISSOURI				
University of Missouri Columbia School of Medicine	$2,562	$4,272	$ 48	$ 60
University of Missouri Kansas City School of Medicine (Yrs 1-2)	$3,680	$6,150	None	N/C
(Yrs 3-6)	$3,960	$6,540	None	N/C
OKLAHOMA				
University of Oklahoma College of Medicine	$1,625	$7,997	$ 129	Student Provides
TENNESSEE				
East Tennessee State University Quillen-Dishner College of Medicine	$2,066	$3,654	$ 228	$150
The University of Tennessee Center for the Health Sciences College of Medicine	$2,000	$3,600	$ 175	$ 60
TEXAS				
Texas A&M University College of Medicine	$ 300	$ 900	$ 495	$ 45
Texas Tech University School of Medicine	$ 300	$ 800	$ 363	$ 75
The University of Texas Southwestern Medical School at Dallas	$ 300	$ 900	$ 187	$100
The University of Texas Medical School at Galveston	$ 400	$1,200	$ 421	$ 30
The University of Texas Medical School at Houston	$ 300	$ 900	$ 501	$ 50
The University of Texas Medical School at San Antonio	$ 300	$ 900	$ 191	$ 60
AVERAGE	$1,918	$3,925	$ 231	—

SOURCE: Association of American Medical Colleges, Medical School Admission Requirements 1982-83.

TABLE 27

INDEPENDENT COLLEGE UNDERGRADUATE TUITION
AND MANDATORY CHARGES COMPARISONS

	Four-Year Public		Maryland Independent College and University Association	Ratio of MICUA to Public	
	Resident	Non-Resident		Resident	Non-Resident
1972-73	$ 557	$1,155	$1,911	3.43	1.65
1973-74	$ 643	$1,423	$2,053	3.19	1.44
1974-75	$ 658	$1,533	$2,316	3.52	1.51
1975-76	$ 675	$1,584	$2,462	3.66	1.55
1976-77	$ 747	$1,828	$2,748	3.68	1.50
1977-78	$ 775	$1,972	$3,042	3.93	1.54
1978-79	$ 777	$2,136	$3,186	4.10	1.49
1979-80	$ 813	$2,241	$3,469	4.27	1.55
1980-81	$ 917	$2,405	$3,883	4.23	1.61
1981-82	$1,079	$2,661	$4,403	4.08	1.65
Average Annual Percent Change	7.6%	9.7%	9.7%		
Change in CPI	9.1%	9.1%	9.1%		

SOURCE: Compiled by MICUA for 1979-1982;
NCES data for 1972-1978

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TABLE 28

INSTRUCTION PROGRAM[a] EXPENDITURES PER FTES

1973 - 1983

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982[c]	1983[c]	Average Annual Percent Change
University of Maryland												
College Park	$1,316	$1,264	$1,299	$1,466	$1,528	$1,592	$1,679	$1,871	$2,008	$2,129	$2,258	5.55%
Baltimore City	4,044	4,130	4,460	4,869	5,143	5,656	5,922	6,439	6,347	7,349	8,040	7.11
Eastern Shore	1,570	1,337	1,350	1,568	1,621	1,984	1,949	1,995	2,495	2,439	2,508	4.80
Baltimore County	1,294	1,221	1,277	1,359	1,328	1,573	1,719	1,819	1,872	2,043	2,153	5.22
Average (Weighted)	$1,565	$1,535	$1,599	$1,786	$1,868	$2,011	$2,135	$2,365	$2,491	$2,709	$2,886	6.31%
Board of Trustees of the State Universities and Colleges												
Bowie State College	$1,225	$1,432	$1,621	$1,465	$1,523	$1,972	$1,629	$2,043	$2,169	$2,284	$1,979	4.91%
Coppin State College	791	928	1,282	1,509	1,240	1,355	1,662	1,674	2,074	1,898	1,836	8.79
Frostburg State College	1,104	1,393	1,232	1,316	1,317	1,363	1,406	1,592	1,695	1,701	1,773	4.85
Salisbury State College	1,026	1,015	960	1,097	1,174	1,267	1,392	1,497	1,672	1,791	1,747	5.47
Towson State University	1,023	1,033	1,119	1,128	1,192	1,262	1,301	1,429	1,566	1,540	1,660	4.96
University of Baltimore	-	-	697[b]	776	892	1,027	1,167	1,396	1,657	1,753	1,802	-
Average (Weighted)	$1,030	$1,115	$1,116	$1,167	$1,197	$1,307	$1,371	$1,525	$1,695	$1,698	$1,742	5.40%
St. Mary's College of Maryland	$1,178	$ 860	$1,050	$1,119	$1,245	$1,434	$1,440	$1,517	$1,652	$1,616	$1,767	4.14%
Morgan State University	1,064	1,266	1,335	1,154	1,179	1,484	1,643	1,757	2,107	2,090	2,324	8.13
Total Average (Weighted)	$1,364	$1,379	$1,410	$1,516	$1,576	$1,721	$1,821	$2,016	$2,176	$2,303	$2,441	5.99%
CPI	129.0	139.8	154.3	166.2	176.5	189.0	206.7	232.7	259.6	281.5[d]	298.8[d]	8.76%

a Includes law and nursing.
b Expenditures for one-half year were doubled to give consistent data.
c Estimated.
d Based on Chase Econometric estimates.

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SOURCE: Governor's Budgets

TABLE 29

INSTRUCTION AND INSTRUCTION-RELATED PROGRAM EXPENDITURES PER FTES

1973 - 1983

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982[b]	1983[b]	Average Annual Percent Change
University of Maryland												
College Park	$2,054	$2,128	$2,258	$2,504	$2,588	$2,666	$2,858	$ 3,207	$ 3,450	$ 3,650	$ 3,843	6.47%
Baltimore City	6,267	6,466	7,256	6,399	8,130	8,841	9,541	10,755	10,753	12,157	13,090	7.64
Eastern Shore	3,872	3,349	3,527	3,577	4,601	5,297	5,491	5,944	6,988	6,645	6,918	5.98
Baltimore County	2,319	2,407	2,515	2,689	2,671	3,191	3,416	3,748	3,696	3,854	4,070	5.79
Average (Weighted)	$2,502	$2,609	$2,800	$3,090	$3,201	$3,412	$3,686	$ 4,163	$ 4,385	$ 4,703	$ 4,969	7.10%
Av.excluding Baltimore City	$2,128	$2,200	$2,330	$2,575	$2,649	$2,798	$3,000	$ 3,385	$ 3,574	$ 3 767	$ 3,965	6.42%
Board of Trustees of the State Universities and Colleges												
Bowie State College	$2,356	$3,298	$3,823	$3,953	$4,227	$5,004	$4,376	$4,699	$5,258	$5,761	$5,090	8.01%
Coppin State College	1,459	1,680	2,278	3,637	3,631	3,842	4,346	3,622	4,336	4,416	4,246	11.27
Frostburg State College	2,199	3,098	2,746	3,072	3,108	3,196	3,327	3,385	3,579	3,572	3,695	5.33
Salisbury State College	1,884	1,927	1,910	2,296	2,451	2,588	2,834	2,663	3,105	3,200	3,275	5.68
Towson State University	1,677	1,954	2,071	2,172	2,338	2,427	2,536	2,503	2,764	2,715	2,901	5.63
University of Baltimore	-	-	1,584[a]	1,851	2,157	2,423	2,566	2,954	3,464	3,470	3,598	-
Average (Weighted)	$1,840	$2,236	$2,262	$2,564	$2,710	$2,881	$3,007	$2,966	$3,319	$3,320	$3,410	6.36%
St. Mary's College of Maryland	$2,515	$2,170	$2,573	$2,840	$3,157	$3,448	$3,302	$3,610	$3,687	$3,647	$4,006	4.77%
Morgan State University	1,806	2,570	2,851	2,875	3,042	3,624	4,056	3,593	4,021	4,375	4,633	9.88
Total Average (Weighted)	$2,254	$2,488	$2,619	$2,890	$3,022	$3,245	$3,464	$3,696	$3,979	$4,186	$4,398	6.91%
Total Av.excluding UMAB	$2,018	$2,239	$2,311	$2,600	$2,714	$2,903	$3,081	$3,248	$3,507	$3,636[c]	$3,803[c]	6.54%
CPI	129.0	139.8	154.3	166.2	176.5	189.0	206.7	232.7	259.6	281.5[c]	298.8[c]	8.76%

a One-half year expenditures were doubled to give comparable data.
b Estimated.
c Based on Chase Econometrics estimates.

SOURCE: Governor's Budgets

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TABLE 30

SPECIAL FUND REVENUES AS A PERCENT OF

INSTRUCTION AND INSTRUCTION-RELATED PROGRAM EXPENDITURES

1973 - 1983

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	Est. 1982	Est. 1983
University of Maryland											
College Park	32.4%	34.4%	33.3%	35.3%	38.1%	35.5%	33.7%	33.4%	34.0%	35.0%	37.0%
Baltimore City	17.2	19.9	18.5	18.5	21.4	17.4	18.0	18.5	18.4	19.3	19.7
Eastern Shore	8.8	11.1	15.1	12.9	15.9	13.0	11.8	13.3	12.8	15.1	14.5
Baltimore County	22.4	23.9	22.5	21.9	24.2	21.3	20.5	21.4	23.0	24.0	26.0
Average (Weighted)	27.2%	29.0%	27.8%	28.9%	31.6%	28.4%	27.2%	27.3%	27.8%	28.5%	30.0%
Average, excluding UMAB	30.1%	31.8%	30.9%	32.4%	35.2%	32.3%	30.7%	30.6%	31.3%	32.3%	34.2%
Board of Trustees of the State Universities and Colleges											
Bowie State College	15.2%	21.4%	21.5%	17.8%	22.6%	22.5%	21.2%	20.6%	19.8%	26.5%	27.0%
Coppin State College	18.8	17.3	19.2	13.8	14.5	21.7	19.2	21.8	21.1	28.4	26.5
Frostburg State College	11.4	24.2	31.0	33.3	34.9	33.7	33.5	26.3	26.3	29.1	30.5
Salisbury State College	17.2	23.1	31.7	33.8	33.2	34.6	32.4	25.9	31.2	36.4	39.5
Towson State University	24.3	30.2	33.3	32.2	35.5	37.3	35.7	34.3	35.8	39.5	41.3
University of Baltimore	-	-	59.5	49.2	48.1	44.7	44.6	39.7	38.8	43.4	45.3
Average (Weighted)	19.0%	25.4%	30.7%	29.7%	32.1%	33.3%	31.9%	29.7%	30.8%	35.5%	37.1%
St. Mary's College of Maryland	14.6%	17.0%	17.2%	20.2%	28.4%	29.2%	26.6%	23.9%	23.7%	28.2%	32.5%
Morgan State University	18.8	23.3	21.9	22.8	32.0	29.6	23.3	25.7	24.3	24.4	26.5
Total Average (Weighted)	24.5%	27.4%	28.0%	28.5%	31.7%	30.0%	28.3%	27.8%	28.3%	30.2%	31.7%
Total Average, exdluding UMAB	25.8%	28.8%	30.3%	30.3%	33.6%	32.3%	30.4%	29.7%	30.5%	32.7%	34.5%

SOURCE: Governor's Budgets

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VI. TUITION CHARGES AT THE COMMUNITY COLLEGES

The community colleges in Maryland charge different tuition for three types of students: in-county, out-of-county, and out-of-state. "In-county" students are those who reside in the county, or counties, served by the community college. For example, a student residing in Annapolis would be an "in-county" student at Anne Arundel Community College. In this report, the terms "in-county" and "resident" will be used synonymously. "Out-of-county" students are those that reside in a county in Maryland that is not served by the community college. For example, a student residing in Silver Spring would be an "out-of-county" student at Anne Arundel Community College. The term "out-of-county" will be used synonymously with "out-of-district" in this report. "Out-of-state" students reside outside the state of Maryland. For example, a student residing in the District of Columbia would be an "out-of-state" student. Under the Maryland statutes, a resident of the state of West Virginia who attends Garrett Community College in certain programs is considered an in-county resident for tuition purposes. In this report, the terms "out-of-state" and "non-resident" will be used synonymously.

TUITION CHARGES

Tables 31, 32, and 33 display full-time tuition charges for 1973-1982 among the community colleges for resident students, out-of-district students, and non-resident students, respectively. Tables 34, 35, and 36 display credit hour charges for 1973-1982 for the same three groups.

By law, resident tuition is lower than out-of-district tuition, which is lower than out-of-state tuition. For FY 1982, resident tuition was approximately 50 percent, on the average, of out-of-district tuition; the difference between the two levels was established to represent the share of costs borne by county taxpayers to support the community college. Out-of-county tuition is less than non-resident tuition because the State does not contribute funds for out-of-state students at community colleges. In FY 1982, non-resident tuition was about three and one-half times resident tuition, and almost double the out-of-district tuition.

In 1973, the community colleges in Baltimore County, Catonsville, Dundalk and Essex, charged the lowest full-time resident tuition,($225);Montgomery Community College charged the most,($400). In 1982 Garrett Community College charged the lowest full-time resident tuition ($420) while Montgomery again charged the most ($810). When the variations among the community colleges in full-time tuitions are examined, the gap between the highest and the lowest tuition charges has widened since 1973. In 1973, the lowest charge was 56 percent of the highest; in 1982, the lowest was 52 percent of the highest.

For out-of-district students in FY 1973, the lowest charges ($550 at Baltimore County community colleges) were 61 percent of the highest ($900 at Montgomery Community College). In 1982, the lowest out-of-district tuition ($880 at Chesapeake College) was 52 percent of the highest ($1,680 at Montgomery College). For non-resident full-time students in 1973, the lowest tuition ($900 at Community College of Baltimore) was 51 percent of the highest tuition ($1,750 at Chesapeake College). In 1982, this differential had grown to 57 percent ($1,800 at Charles Community College and $3,120 at Anne Arundel Community College).

For resident students, the differential between highest and lowest tuition charges is of particular interest. In FY 1973, this differential was $175 ($400 vs $225) but had grown to $390 ($810 vs $420) by FY 1982.

Resident full-time tuitions at the community colleges in Maryland have not kept pace with the annual rate of change in the CPI for the period 1973-1982. At the national level, community college tuitions have not kept pace with increases in the CPI for the period 1979-1982. (Table 31). Since 1973, the CPI has increased at the average annual rate of 9.1 percent; Maryland resident full-time community college tuition increased at the rate of 8.5 percent. Since 1979, the CPI has increased at the rate of 10.8 percent annually, while Maryland resident community college tuition increased at the rate of 10.2 percent and the national average community college tuition increased by 10.4 percent per year. Similarly, out-of-district tuition charges and

non-resident charges have not increased as fast as the CPI increased from 1973-1982. (Tables 32 and 33); however, non-resident tuition increased faster than the CPI between 1979-82 and twice as fast as the national average non-resident charge.

When compared to the national average tuition charge for full-time resident students, Maryland community college tuition exceeds the national average by more than $100. In fact, only three of the 17 community colleges in Maryland, Cecil, Chesapeake, and Garrett, had FY 1982 resident tuition charge lower than the national average. In 1982, for non-resident full-time students, the average amount charged by Maryland community colleges, $2,291, exceeds the national average, $1,408, by more than 60 percent.

Table 37 displays ratios between resident and non-resident tuition charges for full-time students. On the average, full-time non-resident students were charged 3.56 times as much as Maryland residents in 1982 and 3.74 times as much in 1973. At the national level, non-residents paid 2.82 times as much as residents in 1982. These data together with the data on full-time charges suggest that community colleges in Maryland charge non-resident students a greater share of costs than charged in other states.

Tables 38 and 39 provide data on the average resident and non-resident tuition charges at community colleges in the states contiguous to Maryland and in the SREB states. Maryland residents have been charged the highest community college tuitions of any state in the SREB for the years shown, an amount that has been 1.8 times the average SREB charge. Among the contiguous states, in FY 1982, Maryland full-time resident community college charges have exceeded the average; only the community college charges in Pennsylvania exceeded the average Maryland charges.

When the data on non-resident community college charges are examined, Maryland non-resident charges are the highest in the SREB states and second only to Pennsylvania among the contiguous states. In addition to being higher than those of comparison states, Maryland non-resident community college charges have increased faster

than charges in any of the SREB or contiguous states, except South Carolina and Alabama. Alabama changed its practices in 1980: prior to that time there was no differential between resident and non-resident tuitions.

Figure B-1 displays the average Maryland community college tuitions for resident, non-resident, and out-of-district students for 1973-1982. Tuition charges have been adjusted by the Consumer Price Index to 1973 dollars. These data show that, in terms of constant buying power of dollars, community college tuition has become relatively more of a bargain since 1973 for Maryland residents. For non-residents, community colleges in Maryland have been "cheaper" since 1977.

Figure B-2 displays the relationship over the period FY 1979-1982, between per capita income and average resident full-time tuition at the community colleges, average out-of-district, full-time tuition, and average non-resident tuition. In FY 1977, community college resident tuition was 5.3 percent of Maryland per capita income; in FY 1982, it was 5.2 percent of per capita income. For out-of-district students, average annual full-time tuition in FY 1977 was 10.5 percent of per capita income and was 9.6 percent in FY 1982. For non-resident students, this relationship was 20.6 percent in FY 1977 and 18.6 percent in FY 1982.

Table 40 displays the relationship between average tuition at Maryland community colleges and average tuition at Maryland public four-year colleges and universities for the period 1973-1982. Over the ten years, there was very little change in the relationship between average four-year college and university tuitions and average community college tuition. In 1979 and 1980, average community college tuition was about 80 percent of average four-year tuition. By 1982, however, average community college tuition had "declined" to about 75 percent of average four-year tuition.

When compared to national average data, community colleges in Maryland charge tuitions that are relatively higher, compared to four-year tuition, than community college tuitions in other states. When compared to data for the SREB or contiguous states, community colleges in Maryland have higher tuition relative to the four-year institutions than do community colleges in the SREB or in contiguous states.

Figure B - 1

Tuition at Maryland Community Colleges for
Resident, Out-of-District, and Out-of-State Students for 1973-1982
Deflated by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) to 1973 Dollars

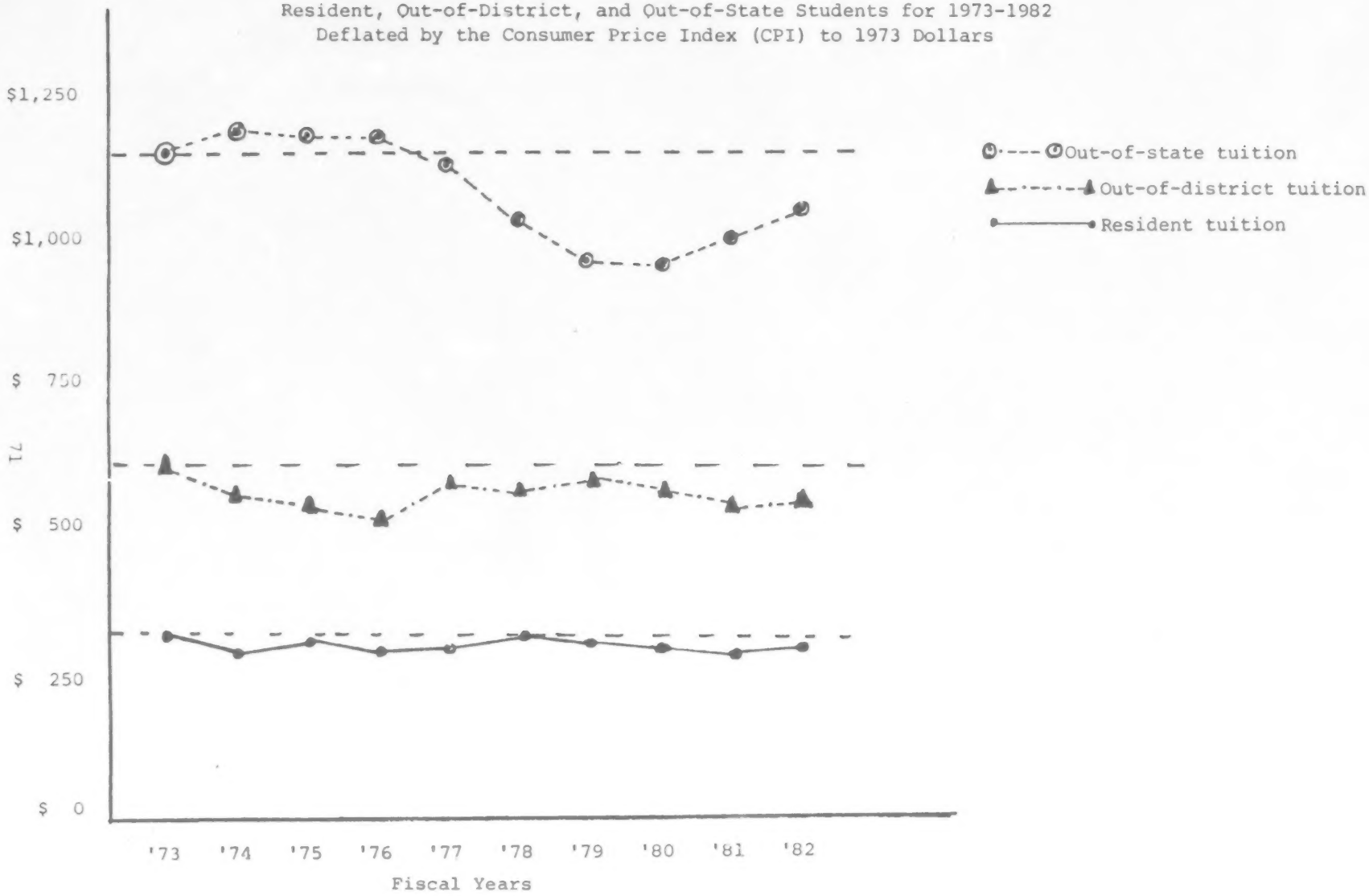
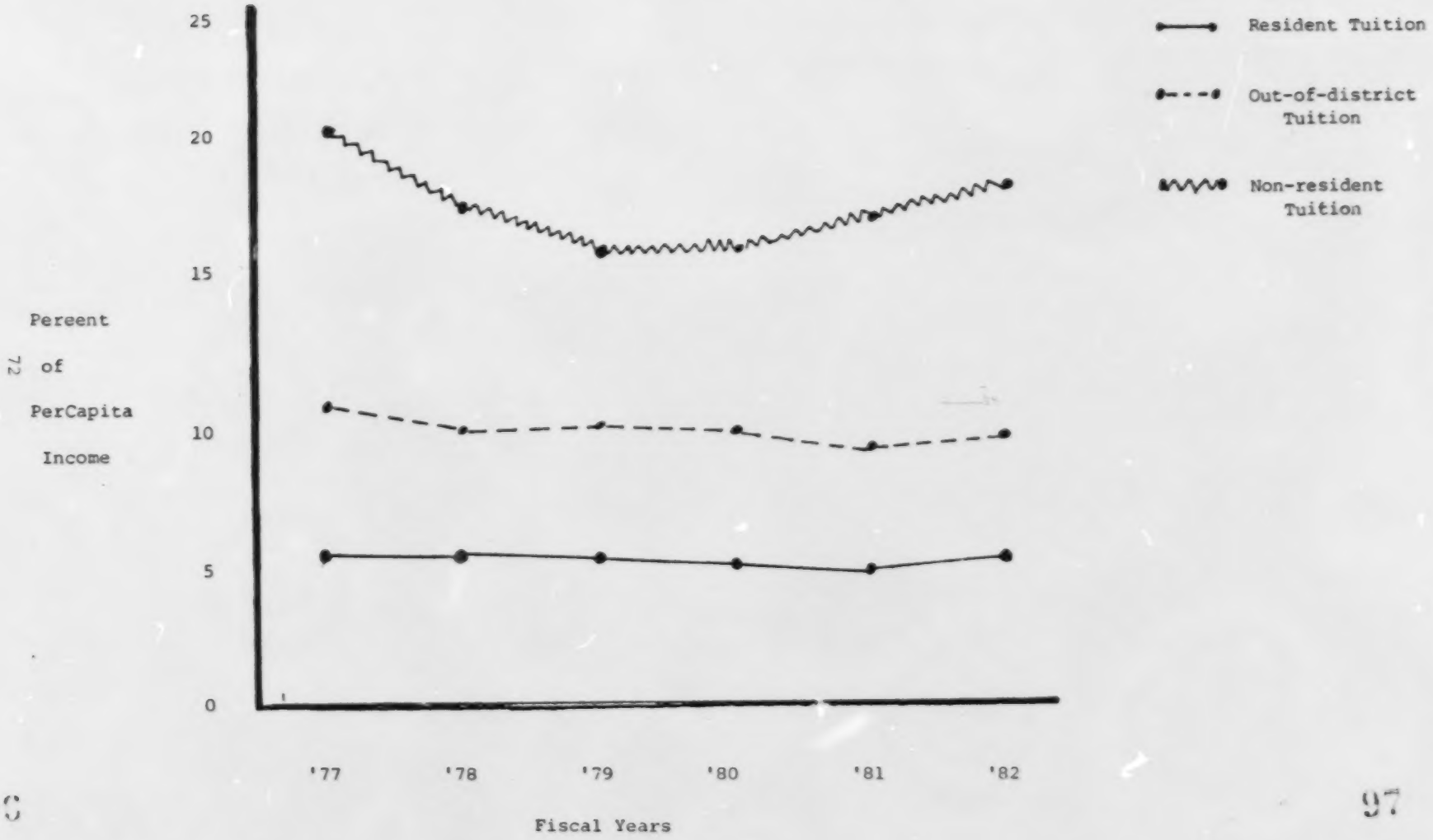


Figure B - 2

Maryland Community College Tuition as a Percent of Maryland Per Capita Income

FY1977 to FY1982



Educational Costs

Table 41 displays the current general revenues per FTES at the community colleges for the fiscal years 1977-1982. Average revenues have not kept pace with inflation during this time period. Of particular note are revenues per FTES at Chesapeake College which declined over the five year period. When compared to instruction and instruction-related program expenditures per FTES at the four-year institutions, average community college revenues have been approximately $1,000 less per student per year than expenditures at the four-year public institutions.

Table 42 displays data on tuition and fees at the community colleges as a percent of current general revenues. These percentages are of interest because statutes require that tuition and fee revenues contribute a minimum percentage of current expenses. For 1981-82, students at each community college except Cecil, Garrett, Wor-Wic Tech, and Chesapeake, were required to pay at least 22 percent of current expenses. At Cecil, Garrett and Chesapeake, this percentage was 13, at Wor-Wic Tech, it was 17 percent. The data show that Dundalk was the only community college that did not provide the minimum amount through tuition and fee revenues.

TABLE 31

RESIDENT FULL-TIME TUITION[a] AT MARYLAND COMMUNITY COLLEGES
1973-1982

College		1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	Average Annual Percent Change 1979-1982	Average Annual Percent Change 1973-1982
Allegany	(1)	$250	$250	$250	$300	$300	$300	$400	$458	$524	$590	13.8%	10.0%
Anne Arundel	(1)	300	300	400	400	400	570	570	570	570	690	6.7	9.7
Baltimore	(1)	300	300	300	315	360	360	360	432	475	600	18.6	8.0
Catonsville	(3)	225	225	300	300	370	370	468	520	520	550	5.5	10.4
Cecil	(1)	300	300	300	300	312	312	312	336	360	480	15.4	5.4
Charles	(2)	336	336	360	360	480	480	480	510	510	600	7.7	6.7
Chesapeake	(1)	350	340	340	340	400	400	400	400	420	440	3.2	2.6
Dundalk	(3)	225	225	300	300	370	370	468	520	520	550	5.5	10.4
Essex	(3)	225	225	300	300	370	370	468	520	520	550	5.5	10.4
Frederick	(1)	300	300	300	300	300	375	432	480	480	528	6.9	6.5
Garrett	(2)	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	336	420	11.9	3.8
Hagerstown	(4)	250	300	300	300	350	450	450	450	576	576	8.6	9.7
Harford	(2)	300	300	360	408	510	510	570	570	570	570	0.0	7.4
Howard	(1)	300	300	300	320	360	400	400	486	570	650	17.6	9.0
Montgomery	(1)	400	400	470	500	500	600	600	650	750	810	10.5	8.2
Prince George's	(2)	315	315	390	390	390	390	465	525	525	660	12.4	8.6
Wor-Wic Tech	(2)	-	-	-	-	340	340	340	340	510	570	18.8	-
Weighted Average	(5)	$309	$311	$367	$373	$402	$442	$481	$530	$566	$643	10.2%	8.5%
National Average	(b)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$372	$397	$424	$500	10.4%	N/A
CPI		129.0	139.8	154.3	166.2	176.5	189.0	206.7	232.7	259.6	281.5	10.8%	9.1%

(a) All tuition data based on 30 credit hours.
(b) National average data obtained from the State of Washington Council for Postsecondary Education. Average annual percentage increase for 1979-1982 only.
(1) Maximum tuition. (2) Flat credit hour charge. (3) Additional charge beyond 15 hours per semester at credit hour charge.
(4) Additional charge beyond 18 hours per semester at credit hour charge.
(5) Weighted average calculated as $\frac{\Sigma\, t_i\, n_i}{n}$ where t_i = tuition at institution i; n_i = number of full-time resident students at institution$_i$.

SOURCE: SBCC

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TABLE 32

OUT-OF-DISTRICT FULL-TIME TUITION (a) AT MARYLAND COMMUNITY COLLEGES

1973-1982

College		1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	Average Annual Percent Change 1979-1982	Average Annual Percent Change 1973-1982
Allegany	(1)	$610	$610	$610	$ 700	$ 700	$ 700	$ 880	$ 920	$ 986	$1,030	5.39%	5.99%
Anne Arundel	(1)	660	660	880	880	880	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,560	7.38	10.03
Baltimore	(1)	600	600	600	630	720	720	720	864	950	1,200	18.56	8.01
Catonsville	(3)	550	550	600	600	756	792	936	1,040	1,040	1,070	4.56	7.67
Cecil	(1)	700	600	600	600	624	624	624	672	720	960	15.44	3.57
Charles	(2)	672	672	720	720	960	960	960	1,020	1,020	1,200	7.72	6.65
Chesapeake	(1)	700	680	680	680	800	800	800	800	840	880	3.23	2.58
Dundalk	(3)	550	550	600	600	756	792	936	1,040	1,040	1,070	4.56	7.67
Essex	(3)	550	550	600	600	756	792	936	1,040	1,040	1,070	4.56	7.67
Frederick	(1)	600	600	600	600	600	750	864	960	960	1,056	6.92	6.48
Garrett	(2)	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	720	900	14.47	4.61
Hagerstown	(4)	550	700	700	700	800	990	990	990	1,280	1,280	8.94	9.84
Harford	(2)	800	800	880	960	1,200	1,200	1,320	1,320	1,320	1,320	0.00	5.72
Howard	(1)	600	600	600	640	720	800	800	972	1,140	1,300	17.57	8.97
Montgomery	(1)	900	900	1,200	1,320	1,320	1,350	1,350	1,400	1,560	1,680	7.56	7.18
Prince George's	(2)	705	705	900	900	900	900	1,080	1,230	1,230	1,560	13.04	9.23
Wor-Wic Tech	(2)	-	-	-	-	680	680	680	680	1,110	1,290	23.79	-
Weighted Average	(5)	$619	$614	$661	$672	$789	$827	$936	$1,027	$1,063	$1,188	8.27%	7.51%
CPI		129.0	139.8	155.3	166.2	176.5	189.0	206.7	232.7	259.6	281.5	10.86%	9.06%

(a) All tuition based on 30 credit hours.
(1) Maximum tuition. (2) Flat credit hour charge. (3) Additional charge beyond 15 hours per semester at credit hour charge.
(4) Additional charge beyond 18 hours per semester at credit hour charge.
(5) Weighted average calculated as $\frac{\Sigma\, t_i n_i}{n}$ where t_i = tuition at institution i and n_i = number of full-time out-of-district students at institution i.

SOURCE: SBCC

MM:g
5/26/82

TABLE · 33

NON-RESIDENT FULL-TIME TUITION[a] AT MARYLAND COMMUNITY COLLEGES
1973-1982

College		1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	Average Annual Percent Change 1979-1982	Average Annual Percent Change 1973-1982
Allegany	(1)	$1,150	$1,150	$1,150	$1,400	$1,400	$1,400	$1,760	$1,800	$1,866	$1,910	2.8%	5.8%
Anne Arundel	(1)	1,120	1,200	1,600	1,600	1,600	2,280	2,280	2,280	2,280	3,120	11.0	11.2
Baltimore	(1)	900	900	900	945	1,080	1.080	1,080	1,800	1,800	1,800	18.6	8.0
Catonsville	(3)	1,000	1,000	1,200	1,200	1,618	1,732	2,064	2,184	2,184	2,214	2.4	9.2
Cecil	(1)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1.032	1,032	1,032	1,104	1,176	1,920	23.0	7.5
Charles	(2)	1,008	1,008	1,080	1,080	1,440	1,440	1,440	1,530	1,530	1,800	7.7	6.7
Chesapeake	(1)	1,750	1,750	2,000	2,000	2,364	2,364	2,364	2,364	2,482	2,340	(-0.3)	3.3
Dundalk	(3)	1,000	1,000	1,200	1,200	1,618	1,732	2,064	2,184	2,184	2,214	2.4	9.2
Essex	(3)	1,000	1,000	1,200	1,200	1,618	1,732	2,064	2,184	2,184	2,214	2.4	9.2
Frederick	(1)	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,500	1,728	1,920	1,920	2,112	6.9	6.5
Garrett	(2)	1,200	800	800	800	800	800	2,580	2,580	2,580	2,580	0.0	8.9
Hagerstown	(4)	1,000	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,350	1,680	1,680	1,680	2,080	2,080	7.4	8.5
Harford	(2)	1,200	1,200	1,550	1,632	2,040	2,040	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	0.0	7.2
Howard	(3)	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,240	1,600	1,600	1,944	2,280	2,568	17.1	9.9
Montgomery	(1)	1,200	1,350	1,500	1,700	1,700	1,600	1,500	1,550	2,016	2,340	16.0	7.7
Prince George's	(2)	1,410	1,410	1,590	1,590	1,590	1,590	1,890	2,130	2,130	2,700	12.6	7.5
Wor-Wic Tech	(2)	-	-	-	-	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	2,445	2,580	33.7	-
Weighted Average	(5)	$1,155	$1,294	$1,425	$1,532	$1,552	$1,510	$1,549	$1,717	$2,013	$2,291	13.9%	7.9%
National Average	(b)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$1,057	$1,121	$1,261	$1,408	6.7%	N/A
CPI		129.0	139.8	154.3	166.2	176.5	189.0	206.7	232.7	259.3	281.5	10.8%	9.1%

(a) All tuition based on 30 credit hours.
(b) National average data from Washington Council for Postsecondary Education National Tuition and Fee Comparisons, 1981-82.
(1) Maximum tuition. (2) Flat credit hour charge. (3) Additional charge beyond 15 hours per semester at credit hour charge.
(4) Additional charge beyond 18 hours per semester at credit hour charge.
(5) Weighted average calculated as $\frac{\Sigma\, t_i\, n_i}{n}$ where t_i = tuition at institution i, and n_i = number of full-time non-residents at institution i.

SOURCE: SBCC

MM:g 5/26/82

TABLE 34

RESIDENT CREDIT HOUR TUITION AT MARYLAND COMMUNITY COLLEGES

1973 - 1982

College	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	Average Annual Percent Change 1979-1982	Average Annual Percent Change 1973-1982
Allegany	$12.50	$12.50	$12.50	$15	$15	$15	$19	$19	$22	$25	9.6%	8.0%
Anne Arundel	13	13	17	17	17	19	19	19	19	23	6.6	6.5
Baltimore	12	12.50	12.50	15	18	18	18	18	20	20	3.6	5.8
Catonsville	10	10	13	13	15	15	18	20	20	21	5.3	8.6
Cecil	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	13	13	13	14	15	16	7.2	2.8
Charles	12	12	15	15	16	16	16	17	17	20	7.7	5.8
Chesapeake	17	17	17	17	20	20	20	20	21	22	3.2	2.9
Dundalk	10	10	13	13	15	15	18	20	20	21	5.3	8.6
Essex	10	10	13	13	15	15	18	20	20	21	5.3	8.6
Frederick	12	12	12	12	12	15	18	20	20	22	6.9	7.0
Garrett	12	12	12	12	12	15	15	15	14	14	(2.3)	1.7
Hagerstown	11	13	13	13	15	15	15	15	18	18	6.3	5.6
Harford	13	13	15	17	17	17	19	19	19	19	0.0	4.3
Howard	13	13	13	14	16	17	17	18	21	24	12.2	7.0
Montgomery	17	17	18	20	20	22	22	24	25	27	7.1	5.3
Prince George's	10.50	10.50	13	13	13	13	15.50	17.50	17.50	22	12.4	8.6
Wor-Wic Tech	-	-	-	-	15	15	15	15	17	19	8.2	-
CPI	129.0	139.8	154.3	166.2	176.5	189.0	206.7	232.7	259.6	281.5	10.8%	9.1%

MM:g
3/18/82

TABLE 35

OUT-OF-DISTRICT CREDIT HOUR TUITION AT MARYLAND COMMUNITY COLLEGES

1973-1982

College	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	Average Annual Percent Change 1979-1982	Average Annual Percent Change 1973-1982
Allegany	$30.50	$30.50	$30.50	$35	$35	$35	$40	$40	$43	$45	4.0%	4.4%
Anne Arundel	28	28	38	38	38	42	42	42	42	52	7.4	7.1
Baltimore	19	25.50	25	30	36	36	36	36	40	40	3.6	8.6
Catonsville	25	25	26	26	32	32	36	40	40	41	4.4	5.7
Cecil	29	25	25	25	26	26	26	28	30	32	7.2	1.1
Charles	24	24	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	40	7.7	5.8
Chesapeake	34	34	34	34	40	40	40	40	42	44	3.2	2.9
Dundalk	25	25	26	26	32	32	36	40	40	41	4.4	5.7
Essex	25	25	26	26	32	32	36	40	40	41	4.4	5.7
Frederick	25	25	25	25	25	32	36	40	40	44	6.9	6.5
Garrett	20	20	20	20	20	30	30	30	30	30	0.0	4.6
Hagerstown	23	29	29	29	33	33	33	33	40	40	6.6	6.3
Harford	34	34	37	40	40	40	44	44	44	44	0.0	2.9
Howard	25	25	25	27	32	34	34	36	42	48	12.2	7.5
Montgomery	40	40	42	45	45	47	47	50	52	56	6.0	3.8
Prince George's	23.50	23.50	30	30	30	30	36	41	41	52	13.0	9.2
Wor-Wic Tech	-	-	-	-	30	30	30	30	37	43	12.8	-
CPI	129.0	139.8	154.3	166.2	176.5	189.0	206.7	232.7	259.6	281.5	10.8%	9.1%

SOURCE: SBCC

MM:g

4/28/82

TABLE 36

NON-RESIDENT CREDIT HOUR TUITION AT MARYLAND COMMUNITY COLLEGES

1973 - 1982

College	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	Average Annual Percent Change 1979-1982	Average Annual Percent Change 1973-1982
Allegany	$57.50	$57.50	$57.50	$70	$70	$70	$80	$80	$83	$ 85	2.0%	4.4%
Anne Arundel	50	50	68	68	68	76	76	76	76	104	11.0	8.5
Baltimore	36	37.50	37.50	45	54	54	54	75	75	75	11.6	8.5
Catonsville	42	42	52	52	70	70	80	84	84	85	2.0	8.1
Cecil	40	42	42	42	43	43	43	46	49	64	14.2	5.4
Charles	36	36	45	45	48	48	48	51	51	60	7.7	5.8
Chesapeake	60	60	60	60	70	70	70	70	74	78	3.7	3.0
Dundalk	42	42	52	52	70	70	80	84	84	85	2.0	8.1
Essex	42	42	52	52	70	70	80	84	84	85	2.0	8.1
Frederick	50	50	50	50	50	63	72	80	80	88	6.9	6.5
Garrett	40	40	40	40	40	40	86	86	86	86	0.0	8.9
Hagerstown	42	50	50	50	56	56	56	56	65	65	5.1	5.0
Harford	50	50	63	68	68	68	75	75	75	75	0.0	4.6
Howard	45	45	45	45	52	70	70	72	84	96	11.1	8.8
Montgomery	50	57	60	70	70	65	65	69	72	78	6.3	5.1
Prince George's	47	47	53	53	53	53	63	71	71	90	12.6	7.5
Wor-Wic Tech	-	-	-	-	45	45	45	45	81.50	86	24.1	-
CPI	129.0	139.8	154.3	166.2	176.5	189.0	206.7	232.7	259.6	281.5	10.8%	9.1%

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3/18/82

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TABLE 37

RATIO OF NON-RESIDENT FULL-TIME TUITION
TO
RESIDENT FULL-TIME TUITION AT MARYLAND COMMUNITY COLLEGES

1973 - 1982

College	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Allegany	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.67	4.67	4.67	4.40	3.93	3.56	3.24
Anne Arundel	3.73	3.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.52
Baltimore	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	4.12	3.78	3.00
Catonsville	4.44	4.44	4.00	4.00	4.37	4.68	4.41	4.20	4.20	4.03
Cecil	3.33	3.33	3.33	3.33	3.31	3.31	3.31	3.29	3.27	4.00
Charles	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Chesapeake	5.00	5.15	5.88	5.88	5.91	5.91	5.91	5.91	5.91	5.32
Dundalk	4.44	4.44	4.00	4.00	4.37	4.68	4.41	4.20	4.20	4.03
Essex	4.44	4.44	4.00	4.00	4.37	4.68	4.41	4.20	4.20	4.03
Frederick	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Garrett	4.00	2.67	2.67	2.67	2.67	2.67	8.60	8.60	7.68	6.14
Hagerstown	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.86	3.73	3.73	3.73	3.61	3.61
Harford	4.00	4.00	4.31	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95
Howard	3.67	3.67	3.67	3.44	3.44	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.95
Montgomery	3.00	3.38	3.19	3.40	3.40	2.67	2.50	2.33	2.69	2.89
Prince George's	4.48	4.48	4.08	4.08	4.08	4.08	4.06	4.06	4.06	4.09
Wor-Wic Tech	-	-	-	-	3.18	3.18	3.18	3.18	4.79	4.53
Weighted Average	3.74	4.16	3.88	4.11	3.86	3.42	3.22	3.24	3.56	3.56
National Average*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.84	2.82	2.97	2.82

*National average data derived from Washington Council for Postsecondary Education reports.

SOURCE: SBCC

MM:g
5/26/82

TABLE 38

COMMUNITY COLLEGE RESIDENT TUITION

SREB AND CONTIGUOUS STATES

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	Average Annual Percent Change
SREB					
Alabama	$203	$300	$300	$375	22.7%
Arkansas	266	304	415	495	23.0
Florida	375	405	445	462	7.2
Georgia	363	378	441	468	8.8
Kentucky	390	390	390	390	0.0
Louisiana	340	340	350	350	1.0
Maryland	481	530	566	643	10.2
Mississippi	280	284	328	378	10.5
North Carolina	117	117	117	117	0.0
South Carolina	300	338	360	435	13.[illegible]
Tennessee	252	270	324	420	18.6
Texas	120	120	250	260	29.4
Virginia	300	300	342	384	8.6
West Virginia	284	284	288	380	10.2
Weighted Average	$265	$285	$320	$350	9.7%
Contiguous States					
Virginia	$300	$300	$342	$384	8.6%
Delaware	514	514	519	576	3.9
West Virginia	284	284	288	280	10.2
Pennsylvania	593	659	724	827	11.7
Weighted Average	$456	$490	$534	$608	10.1%
National Average	$372	$397	$424	$500	10.4%
Maryland	$481	$530	$566	$643	10.2%

SOURCE: SREB Data Exchange and Washington Council for Postsecondary Education reports.

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5/28/82

TABLE 39

COMMUNITY COLLEGE NONRESIDENT TUITION

SREB AND CONTIGUOUS STATES

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	Average Annual Percent Change
SREB					
Alabama	$ 203	$ 300	$ 600	$ 750	54.6%
Arkansas	602	646	644	775	8.8
Florida	780	840	890	924	5.8
Georgia	837	942	1,131	1,194	12.6
Kentucky	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,018	0.6
Louisiana	970	970	980	980	0.3
Maryland	1,549	1,717	2,013	2,291	13.9
Mississippi	730	774	808	876	6.3
North Carolina	594	594	594	594	0.0
South Carolina	496	594	690	750	14.8
Tennessee	1,188	1,272	1,548	1,548	9.2
Texas	400	400	530	540	10.5
Virginia	1,005	1,005	1,140	1,284	8.5
West Virginia	1,224	1,224	1,228	1,380	4.1
Weighted Average	$ 730	$ 770	$ 861	$ 918	7.9%
Contiguous States					
Virginia	$1,005	$1,005	$1,140	$1,284	8.5%
Delaware	1,018	1,018	1,038	1,152	4.2
West Virginia	1,224	1,224	1,228	1,380	4.1
Pennsylvania	1,935	2,090	2,290	2,657	11.2
Weighted Average	$1,479	$1,553	$1,693	$1,943	9.5%
National Average	$1,057	$1,121	$1,261	$1,408	6.7%
Maryland	$1,549	$1,717	$2,013	$2,291	13.9%

SOURCE: SREB Data Exchange and Washington Council for Postsecondary Education reports.

MM:g
5/28/82

TABLE 40

RESIDENT COMMUNITY COLLEGE AND FOUR-YEAR COLLEGE
AND UNIVERSITY AVERAGE TUITION

1973-1982

	Average Community College Tuition	Average Public Four-Year Tuition	Community College Tuition as a % of 4-Year			
			Maryland	National Average	SREB Average	Contiguous State Average
1973	$309	$415	74.5%	N/A	N/A	N/A
1974	311	482	64.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
1975	367	517	71.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
1976	373	520	71.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
1977	40	585	68.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
1978	442	607	72.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
1979	481	607	79.2	53.6%	49.1%	47.3%
1980	530	647	81.9	53.5	49.9	48.4
1981	566	732	77.3	52.6	47.[illegible]	47.4
1982	643	858	74.9	53.9	4[illegible].9	48.6

SOURCE: Washington Council for Postsecondary Education, National Tuition and Fee Comparisons.

6/3/82

TABLE 41

COMMUNITY COLLEGE

CURRENT GENERAL REVENUES

PER FTES

College	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	Estimated 1982	Average Annual Percent Change 1977-1982
Allegany	$1,637	$1,826	$1,967	$2,239	$2,369	$2,442	8.3%
Anne Arundel	1,648	1,809	2,072	2,081	2,234	2,387	7.7
Baltimore	1,788	1,722	1,866	1,936	2,128	2,068	3.0
Catonsville	1,777	1,936	2,056	2,141	2,349	2,528	7.3
Cecil	1,562	1,877	2,301	2,809	3,105	2,991	13.9
Charles	1,831	1,846	1,763	1,863	2,087	2,416	5.7
Chesapeake	2,839	2,807	2,950	2,900	2,862	2,834	(0.1)
Dundalk	1,824	2,158	2,292	2,493	2,765	2,864	9.4
Essex	1,754	1,924	2,027	2,122	2,401	2,490	7.3
Frederick	N A	2,037	2,289	2,491	2,407	2,622	6.5*
Garrett	2,321	2,751	3,076	3,015	3,223	3,352	7.6
Hagerstown	1,750	1,914	2,057	2,125	2,348	2,446	6.9
Harford	2,063	2,260	2,183	2,274	2,318	2,506	4.0
Howard	1,952	2,008	2,197	2,243	2,318	2,693	6.7
Montgomery	2,392	2,670	2,846	3,072	3,230	3,359	7.0
Prince George's	1,466	1,638	1,894	2,014	2,154	2,316	9.6
Wor-Wic Tech	2,028	2,272	2,349	2,157	2,426	2,590	5.0
State Average	$1,844	$2,006	$2,172	$2,293	$2,467	$2,603	7.1%
CPI	176.5	189.0	206.7	232.7	259.6	281.5	9.8%

*Computed for 1978-1982 only.

SOURCE: SBCC

MM:g
5/27/82

TABLE 42

COMMUNITY COLLEGE

TUITION AND FEES

AS A PERCENT OF CURRENT

GENERAL REVENUES

1977-1982

College	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982*
Allegany	34%	35%	35%	36%	31%	29%
Anne Arundel	36	31	29	26	24	25
Baltimore	25	25	24	25	28	27
Catonsville	29	26	28	28	26	27
Cecil	25	22	18	17	18	14
Charles	25	24	22	23	21	25
Chesapeake	18	17	16	14	14	15
Dundalk	18	15	15	15	13	13
Essex	28	25	28	26	26	25
Frederick	NA	26	26	27	27	27
Garrett	13	14	15	15	17	19
Hagerstown	26	27	28	28	30	29
Harford	36	35	28	27	26	23
Howard	25	25	23	24	28	28
Montgomery	35	32	33	33	35	35
Prince George's	30	28	31	33	32	34
Wor-Wic Tech	20	20	19	20	24	26
Total	29%	28%	28%	28%	28%	28%

*Based on budget data (SBCC - CC - 5).

SOURCE: SBCC

MM:g
5/26/82

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APPENDIX A

§§ 16 - 403. State, county, and student support of community college current expenses.

(a) Definitions. - (1) In this section the following words have the meanings indicated.

(2) "County share" means the minimum amount of money to be provided each year to a community college by the county that supports the community college or, in the case of a regional community college, the total amount of money to be provided each year to the regional community college by all counties that support the regional community college.

(3) "Population" means population as determined by the 1970 census.

(4) "State share" means the amount of money to be provided each year to a community college by the State.

(b) Computations. - (1) In this section, the following computations shall be made in the manner indicated.

(2) "Current expenses" is the product of the per student operating cost of the community college for the current fiscal year multiplied by the number of full-time equivalent students enrolled at the community college in the current fiscal year.

(3) "Full-time equivalent students" is the quotient of the number of student credit hours produced in the fiscal year divided by 30.

(c) State share. - (1) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the State share is 50 percent of the current expenses of each community college, but not more than $878 per full-time equivalent student.

(2) The State share is 55 percent of the current expenses, but not more than $1,384 per full-time equivalent student for:

(i) Any community college with less than 500 full-time equivalent students if the county in which the community college is located has a population of less than 50,000; and

(ii) Any regional community college if the counties that support the regional community college have a combined population of less than 150,000.

(3) The State share is 55 percent of the current expenses for Cecil Community College, Garrett Community College, Chesapeake College, and Wor-Wic Tech Community College, but not more than $1,619 per full-time equivalent student.

(4) Except for Cecil Community College, Garrett Community College, Chesapeake College, and Wor-Wic Tech Community College, the State shall grant to each board of trustees for community colleges in this State:

(i) A flat grant of $200,000; and

(ii) $10 per part-time credit student enrolled in the respective community college.

(d) County share. - (1) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the county share is 28 percent of the current expenses.

(2) The county share is 32 percent of current expenses for Cecil Community College, Garrett Community College, and Chesapeake College.

(3) Any county, or the counties that support a regional community college, must pay more than its share of the current expenses.

(e) Student share. - (1) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the students at each community college shall pay through tuition and fees, at least 22 percent of current expenses.

(2) The students shall pay, through tuition and fees, 17 percent of current expenses at:

(i) Any community college with less than 500 full-time equivalent students if the county in which the community college is located has a population of less than 50,000; and

(ii) Any regional community college if the counties that support the regional community college have a combined population of less than 150,000.

(3) The students, through tuition and fees, shall pay 13 percent of current expenses at Cecil Community College, Garrett Community College, and Chesapeake College.

(4) This subsection does not prohibit a county or regional board of trustees from requiring students at the community college to pay more than their share of the current expenses. (1978, chs. 830, 938; 1980, ch. 527; 1981, ch. 573; ch. 773. § 1.)

The Code further provides specific policies for non-resident students at the community colleges:

§ 16-407. Tuition and fees for nonresident students.

(a) Out-of-state students; West Virginia students at Garrett Community College. - (1) Subject to paragraph (2) of this subsection, any student who attends a community college in this State and is not a resident of this State shall pay, in addition to the student tuition and fees payable by a county resident, an out-of-state fee, equal to the State share and the county share per full-time equivalent student as determined under § 16-403 of this subtitle.

(2) A resident of the State of West Virginia who attends Garrett Community College under a negotiated reciprocity agreement between the state of Maryland and West Virginia is an in-county resident for tuition purposes and shall be counted as an in-state resident for computation of the State aid to community colleges in accordance with § 16-403 of this subtitle. The State Board for Community Colleges may make payments to effectuate the provisions of this paragraph from funds specifically appropriated for this purpose as provided in the State budget or any supplemental budget request.

(d) Students enrolled in statewide or regional programs. - (1) Notwithstanding subsection (b) of this section, if any student is a resident of this State and enrolls in an instructional program that the State Board for Community Colleges designates as a statewide or regional program, the student shall pay only the student tuition and fees payable by a resident of a county that supports the community college and the State Board for Community Colleges shall pay any applicable out-of-county fee.

(2) The State Board for Community Colleges may make payments to effectuate the provisions of this section from funds specifically appropriated for this purpose as provided in the State budget or any supplemental budget request.

(1978, ch. 813; 1979, ch. 279.)

Source: Annotated Code of Maryland

APPENDIX B

TUITION POLICY DEVELOPMENT PROCESS:

TEN KEY QUESTIONS TO ANSWER

Memorandum prepared for the

West Virginia Postsecondary Education Commission

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Tuition levels at the nation's colleges and universities reflect historical commitments, political choices, and economic exigencies. In the past, tuition was also often calculated as a residual amount needed to balance budgets after accounting for nontuition revenues.

In the current era, however, there is both an increasing commitment to equal educational opportunity and greater demand for accountability for the use of public funds, and the determination of tuition levels is becoming a more explicit statement of policy choices.

This memorandum sets forth a series of policy questions to answer that may be helpful to consider in a systematic way in the tuition policy development process. They may be useful for planning at the state level or for budgeting at the institutional level.

1. Should an explicit tuition policy be established?

2. What are the rationales for establishing a tuition policy?

   Payment for educational benefits received
   Ability to pay
   User tax
   Tuition as a share of education cost

   An increasing number of states are setting tuition as a share of education cost because of its political acceptability, financial accountability, and social equity.

3. If tuition is established as a share of cost, what "cost" should be used?

   Should it be based on a broadly defined education cost or a more narrowly calculated instruction cost?

   What should be included in cost?

   Operating cost?

   Capital cost?

   Typically, no capital cost is now reflected in the cost of education charged to the students.

4. Who should determine the cost?

   This question, in turn, raises questions about the relationships between higher education institutions and government; institutions have grave concerns about their institutional autonomy and diversity.

5. How can the establishment of tuition be made sensitive to intended differences in cost / quality relationships so that the tuition policy does not lead to unintended homogeneity of the institutions?

6. At what share of cost should tuition be set?

   Should tuition be set at the same or a different level by:

   Type of education
   - Type of institution
   - Level of class
     - Lower division / Upper division
     - Undergraduate / Graduate
   - Type of program
     - High demand / Low demand
     - Core curriculum / Elective
     - High cost / Low cost
     - On campus / Off campus
     - Regular / Continuing education

   Type of student
   - Full-time / Part-time
   - In-state / Out-of-state
   - Citizen / Foreign
   - Dependent student / Independent student
   - Young student / Adult student

Should tuition be related to average cost or marginal cost?

Is the information available to calculate marginal cost?

Should the tuition determination be different if enrollments are going down from when they are going up?

Over what time period should changes in tuition be phased in?

Would the legitimate expectations of the current students require that increases apply only to future students?

7. What other considerations should be taken into account in determining the share of cost at which to set tuition?

What is the impact on access and choice?

What is the impact on educational outcomes and degree completion?

What is the students' ability to pay?

What is the acceptable level of student indebtedness?

What is the availability of offsetting student financial aid?

Federal
State
Private
Institutionally funded

What is the impact of tuition on demand for higher education?

Overall demand, and the demand by particular groups of students?

How will tuition levels at particular public institutions affect enrollment patterns at other public institutions and at private institutions?

How will tuition affect student migration patterns?

Into the state?
Out of the state?

How will tuition affect reciprocity agreements with other states?

How does tuition affect the individual and social returns to the investment in education?

8. What are the current and prospective financial conditions of the institutions?

What are the prospects for sources of revenue other than tuition?

Can the operating budget be balanced without increasing tuition?

What are the prospects for maintaining or enhancing the quality of the educational programs?

What are the trends in costs?

Is there good data on costs and cost trends?

What is the cost of good cost data?
Are cost indexes available?
Are cost forecasts available?

What are the trends in the cost / quality relationships?

What are the possibilities of cost control and cost cutting?

9. What conditions outside of education affect tuition policies?

Demographics

What are the population trends?
What are the trends in college going, by age?

What will happen if enrollments decline:

If enrollments decline, the institutions may find that they have higher fixed costs per student. With a policy of setting tuition at a share of cost higher fixed cost would lead to higher tuitions and possibly to still lower enrollments, in a vicious circle.

Economics

What are the demands for state funds to meet other state needs?

What are the trends in state tax capacity based on state income and wealth?

What are the trends in state tax effort?

What are the trends in the share of the state budget allocated for education?
for postsecondary education?

What are the trends in real state support per student?
by type of institution?

Politics

Who decides how added tuition funds will be used?

10. How are state policies interrelated?

How is tuition policy related to education finance policy?

How is education finance policy related to education policy?

How is education policy related to the state economic and social development policy?

APPENDIX C

TUITION POLICIES OF THE STATES

APPENDIX C

ALABAMA

Alabama has no statewide policy on tuition although a policy is being developed by the State Board for Higher Education that may establish a relationship of tuition to costs. Prior to the 1981-83 biennium, at the four-year institutions there were no differences between graduate and undergraduate charges, but a 2:1 differential existed between resident and non-resident charges. For the 1981-83 biennium there is a difference between undergraduate and graduate charges.

ALASKA

Alaska has no statewide policy on tuitions for either the four-year or two-year institutions. Non-resident tuition is higher than resident charges. Additionally, graduate tuition is higher than undergraduate.

ARIZONA

Arizona's governing board has statutory authority to set tuition and fees. For resident students, 20 percent of the cost of education is used as tuition for both undergraduate and graduate students. At the University of Arizona and Arizona State, non-resident tuition is 85 percent of cost; at Northern Arizona University, 72 percent of cost is charged.

"Cost of education" is defined as all Instruction and Student Services costs, 83 percent of Academic Support, plus 86 percent of Institutional Support costs. Organized Research and Public Service costs are excluded from the computation.

For the community colleges, a minimum tuition of $1 per credit hour must be charged, but local boards may set higher rates.

ARKANSAS

Arkansas recently completed a study of tuition and fees and developed a policy for adjustment of tuitions. From this study, recommendations were made to base tuition levels on the cost of education, changes in the cost of living and in personal income, and on the funding needs of institutions. It was also recommended that part-time charges per credit hour be 1/12th the full-time rate; that the resident undergraduate student pay 25 to 30 percent of the average cost of education; that non-resident tuition be 75 to 90 percent of the cost of education; and that graduate tuition exceed undergraduate. For the community colleges, it was recommended that tuition be lower than that at the four-year colleges, and that fees be indexed to the average cost of education. For in-district students, tuition should be between 15 and 20 percent of the average cost; for out-of-district, 25 to 30 percent of cost; and for non-residents, 75 to 90 percent of cost. For medical and professional schools it was recommended that tuitions increase each year until levels comparable to those charged in the SREB are reached.

CALIFORNIA

Tuition may be charged only to non-California resident students in the University, State College or Community College systems. However, California four-year institutions historically have charged fees that are almost as much as other states tuition charges. Graduate charges and non-resident charges must be higher than undergraduate and resident charges in the University of California system. In both the University and State College systems, the amount of tuition charged to non-residents was tied to the cost of instruction. This year, the California legislature is considering a proposal to set fees at the four-year institutions equal to a specified percentage of state appropriations for higher education.

COLORADO

Colorado had a statewide policy for tuition and fees that indexed tuitions to the cost of education. The "cost of education" is defined as the costs of instruction, state-supported research and public service, academic support, institu-

tional support, student services, plant, capital outlay, and other expenses. Excluded are capital construction, hospitals, research institutes, medical center administrative costs, and federal overhead and vocational programs. At the universities, the costs were institutionally-based. At the two-year and four-year colleges, resident costs were based on the group average; non-resident costs were institutionally defined. Tuition was defined as 25 percent of costs for undergraduate residents and 110 percent of costs for undergraduate non-residents. For graduate students, tuition was 105 percent of undergraduate tuition. However, in 1981-82 the legislature adopted a new approach that gave governing boards the authority to set tuition rates. Under the new approach, tuition rates are not explicitly related to costs. Non-resident rates must be at least three times the resident rate at each institution, except in special circumstances approved by the Colorado Commission on Higher Education. The legislature adopted this approach because of concerns that tuition rates for resident students be kept as moderate as possible.

CONNECTICUT

The Connecticut Board of Higher Education in 1979 adopted a cost-based approach to the setting of tuition rates that has never been implemented. Consequently, Connecticut does not have a statewide tuition policy currently, but has been, and will continue,to study alternative methods for determining tuition and fees. One novel approach that was proposed by a State Legislator considers the use of a variable tuition structure based on ability to pay. For students whose parents had income, determined by federal income tax returns for the previous year, of less than $25,000, tuition would be set at 25 percent of the total cost of education. Students with family incomes of more than $35,000 would pay 40 percent of the cost.

Currently, resident undergraduate students at the colleges and universities

pay the same tuition, but different fees, as resident graduate students. However, at Connecticut universities, non-resident graduate tuition and fees are less than undergraduate non-resident tuitions. At the colleges, non-resident graduate and undergraduate charges are the same. Non-resident charges are more than resident charges at all levels: community colleges, four-year colleges, and universities.

DELAWARE

Delaware does not have a state policy pertaining to tuition charges at public colleges. However, a December, 1981 report of the Delaware Postsecondary Education Commission indicates that the state is seeking an equitable tuition pricing policy, and that a policy related to cost of education is an attractive alternative.

Delaware's state college charges lower tuition and fees than the University of Delaware, and out-of-state tuition and fees are over two times as much as in-state fees. Community college tuition and fees are somewhat less than those of the state colleges. At the University of Delaware undergraduate non-resident charges are the same as resident charges; graduate non-resident charges are more than those for residents.

FLORIDA

Before 1976, Florida had an established state policy on tuition (that was never fully achieved) that set charges at 30 percent of cost for in-state students and 100 percent of cost for non-resident students. Since 1976-1977, one increase (20 percent in 1981-82) has occurred in tuition charges. In-state charges at the universities exceed those of the community colleges. The State University system identified four separate student levels and differentiates costs for each of these levels. The community colleges charge fees within ranges established by the State Board of Education.

GEORGIA

Georgia does not have a state policy on tuition; however, Georgia's Study Committee on Public Higher Education Finance recommended that tuition and fee income at the University of Georgia should equal 25 percent of total general operations revenue in the resident instruction budget. In the colleges and universities, graduate and undergraduate tuitions are the same although the Committee recommended differentials. Non-resident tuition and fees are about twice as much as resident tuition and fees.

HAWAII

Hawaii has no statewide policy on tuitions; however, all tuition and fees are regarded as General Fund revenues of the state. Non-resident tuition at the university and community college branches exceeds resident tuition by a ratio of 2:1; graduate tuition exceeds undergraduate tuition by $100 for resident students and by $300 for non-resident students.

IDAHO

Idaho does not have a statewide tuition policy but does have a statutory prohibition against charging resident tuition for undergraduate students. However, a nominal "educational fee" is charged to all students. Non-resident tuition and mandatory charges are about three times that of resident charges, and graduate fees are more than undergraduate. For the community colleges, the legislature sets a maximum amount that may be charged for tuition; the maximum has not been changed since 1981. Fees are set by boards of trustees of the community colleges.

ILLINOIS

In 1979 the Illinois Board of Higher Education adopted the policy that future tuition rates at public institutions would be set at a base amount, plus adjustments indexed to the Higher Education Price Index. Prior to that time,

Illinois had used a policy tying tuition to one-third of instruction costs. This policy was changed because it was feared that declining student enrollments would increase the per student cost, and tuition, dramatically.

Included in the 1979 recommendations of the Board was the policy that undergraduate, resident tuitions should continue to be about one-third of cost, with non-resident tuitions calculated at three times resident tuition. However, fees are the same. Graduate tuition and fees are less than $100 more than undergraduate at the universities and state colleges. Community college non-resident charges are three times those of resident charges but non-resident tuition and fees at the four-year colleges and universities are approximately two times resident tuitions.

INDIANA

Indiana does not have a statewide tuition policy; institutional boards of trustees have authority to set specific tuition and fee schedules. However, in the middle seventies the Indiana General Assembly did set guidelines beyond which fee rates could not be increased. This has not occurred for the last six years. For the 1979-81 and 1981-83 biennia, the Indiana Commission for Higher Education recommended fee rate changes which approximated changes in educational costs and increases in family income. The Indiana General Assembly, in making its funding decisions, has generally followed these recommendations, although for each year in the 1981-83 biennium it did assume that nonresident fee rates would increase by more than resident rates (12 percent vs. 17 percent). This differential was based on past patterns of institutional behavior. An accountability mechanism is a part of the biennial budget procedure and allows the General Assembly to assess adherence to its funding assumptions. One Indiana institution has been assessed a funding penalty for increases in charges beyond those considered reasonable. At Indiana institutions, nonresident fee rates are between two and three times resident charges, but graduate rates generally exceed undergraduate by less than $100. In fact, at some regional Indiana institutions, nonresident graduate charges are less than those for nonresident undergraduates.

IOWA

Iowa does not have a statewide tuition policy, but rather has a written and formally approved policy statement that specifies considerations to be made in adjustment of tuition. Among the considerations are the cost of education and increases in the CPI. Undergraduate and graduate resident tuitions at the universities and state colleges are approximately one-half of non-resident tuition. Undergraduate and graduate tuitions are less than $200 apart. Community college tuition and fees are less than charges at the State Colleges and universities, and non-residents pay approximately twice as much as residents.

KANSAS

Kansas has a statewide tuition policy for the public universities that indexes tuition to the cost of education. The "cost of education" is defined as all expenditures for instruction, academic support, student services, institutional support, and physical plant costs. Costs at the six State universities, excluding the medical center, are averaged to derive the base for computing charges. Resident undergraduate and graduate tuition is set at 25 percent of cost; non-resident tuition is arbitrarily set at 2 1/2 to 3 times the resident fee. A new cost of education is computed annually. Although, in the past, charges were changed only once every four years, in the future tuition charges will be reevaluated annually. Tuition charges at community colleges are much less than those at the four-year institutions.

KENTUCKY

Kentucky has been the only state that utilized a "principle" (not a "policy") to determine tuition based on benchmark institutions. However, for the 1982-1984 biennium, Kentucky's tuition "principle" sets undergraduate resident tuition as a percent of the state per capita income. Resident graduate students will be charged 110 percent of undergraduate charges; non-resident students will be charged three times the related resident tuition. For professional schools, tuition will continue to be related to benchmarks, with increases based on estimated increases in per capita income.

LOUISIANA

Louisiana has had the tradition of maintaining low tuition to minimize access barriers to higher education. Student charges have been about 20 percent of cost, and the Louisiana Board of Regents proposed in 1978 a goal of setting tuition to state appropriations in a fixed relationship on a 3:1 ratio. Tuition and fees remain relatively low at Louisiana Colleges and Universities, with no difference between undergraduate and graduate charges. Non-residents pay an additional fee over resident charges.

MAINE

Maine has a statewide tuition policy that indexes tuition to the cost of education. For that purpose, the "cost of education" is defined as all expenditures for instruction, research, public service, academic support, student services, institutional support, and operation and maintenance of the physical plant. Costs at all institutions are averaged to determine the cost of education. Under this policy, undergraduate resident students pay an amount not to exceed one-third of cost; non-resident undergraduates pay 100 percent of average cost. Students in the Regional Student Program pay 125% of resident charges. Tuition for graduate and professional students is a minimum of 115 percent of undergraduate charges. Tuition and fees at community colleges are approximately 60 percent of charges at the four-year colleges and universities.

MASSACHUSETTS

Massachusetts also indexes tuition charges to the cost of education and sets undergraduate resident charges at 25 percent of cost. Non-resident undergraduate tuition is either 3.3 times resident charges or 100 percent of cost whichever

is less. Resident graduate students at the universities pay approximately 125 percent of undergraduate charges, but non-resident graduate students paid less tuition and mandatory charges in 1981-82 than did undergraduate non-residents. At the state colleges, mandatory charges for graduate students were less in 1981-82 than were mandatory charges for undergraduate students. Tuition and fees at the community colleges are approximately two-thirds of the charges at the state colleges.

MICHIGAN

Michigan has no statewide policy on tuition. Tuition levels are set by the boards of the individual schools, generally as the residual of operating costs less state appropriations and other revenues. For several years, universities in Michigan have differentiated charges by level of enrollment (Lower division has been less than upper division). Non-resident undergraduate and graduate tuitions are at least twice resident charges at the universities. Graduate tuition and fees are greater than undergraduate charges at the universities but less at the state colleges while community college charges are about one-half charges at the universities.

MINNESOTA

In 1978 the Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Board recommended that Minnesota adopt a statewide tuition policy that related tuition to the cost of instruction. So that all students shared equitably in the costs, it was recommended that tuition revenues represent 25 percent of instructional costs by 1980-81 in the community colleges, state universities and University of Minnesota, and 12.5 percent at the area vocational-technical institutes. However, that recommendation did not become state policy.

Currently, there is very little difference between undergraduate resident tuition at the community colleges and in the state universities. Non-resident tuition and charges are about 2.5 times resident tuition and charges and graduate charges exceed undergraduate at the University of Minnesota. In the state university system, graduate mandatory charges are less than undergraduate.

MISSISSIPPI

Mississippi does not have a statewide tuition policy at the current time. Non-resident mandatory charges are determined by adding on $926 to the resident tuition and fees. There is no difference between undergraduate and graduate charges; community college charges are about one-half of charges at the four-year institutions.

MISSOURI

Missouri does not have a statewide policy on tuition, but does have some "recommendations" upon which tuition is based. Missouri recommends that resident students pay 20 percent of the cost of education, where "cost of education" is defined as instruction and instruction-related costs, excluding research and public service. Graduate tuition should be 133 percent of undergraduate and non-resident tuition should be at least two times resident. However, some four-year colleges do not charge a differential amount for out-of-state graduate student because of market conditions. Community college tuition and fees are maintained at low levels to provide access.

MONTANA

Montana has a statewide tuition policy that relates tuitions to "factors" including the cost of instruction. The cost of instruction is defined as the instructional budget for each campus, plus related academic support costs. Tuition levels are set also by employing a "peer group" concept and by considering changes in the consumer price index and the higher education price index. Non-resident students are charged a higher tuition after considering the average cost of instruction calculated separately for colleges and for universities. There is no difference between undergraduate and graduate charges.

NEBRASKA

Nebraska does not have an established statewide tuition policy; rather, tuition and fees are set by systems-level administrators. Although there is no differential between undergraduate and graduate tuition, non-residents are charged substantially more than residents. Community college mandatory charges are set lower than state college tuition levels.

NEVADA

Nevada does not have a statewide tuition policy. In 1976 a consolidated per-credit-hour fee was established that has been increased twice. Graduates and undergraduates pay the same fee per-credit-hour; however, residents pay one-third the amount charged non-residents. Charges at the community colleges are about one-half those at the four-year institutions.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

New Hampshire has a statewide tuition policy based on the cost of instruction. All education and general expenses, including state funds for extension, research, and public service costs, for the preceding fiscal year are included in the cost of instruction. There is no differential between undergraduate and graduate charges, and there are no community colleges in New Hampshire. Non-resident charges are set at 100 percent of instructional costs while resident tuition is set at the discretion of the governing board.

NEW JERSEY

New Jersey indexes tuition to the average "cost of education" (per student). Included in the cost are expenditures for instruction, academic support, student services, operation and maintenance of the physical plant, and institutional support excluding fringe benefits, fee activities, special programs, and federal indirect recovery costs. A different cost of education is computed for each public senior collegiate sector. A different percentage of the cost has been targeted for different types of students -- 30 percent of these costs for state resident undergraduates;

45 percent for non-resident undergraduates and for all graduate students. (These percentages have not yet been achieved for all sectors and all types of students). For the universities of medicine and dentistry, the goal is for resident students to pay 30 percent of the costs; non-residents pay 25 percent more than do residents.

NEW MEXICO

New Mexico does not have a formal state tuition policy; however, the Board of Educational Finance makes recommendations on tuition and fees for all higher education institutions. Tuition revenues are considered as offsets against state appropriations. Non-resident charges at the universities and state colleges are approximately three times resident charges; however, undergraduate and graduate charges are the same at the universities and state colleges. Community colleges charges are lower than those of the four-year colleges and universities.

NEW YORK

New York does not have a statewide tuition policy. At the four-year colleges and universities, there are differentials between undergraduate and graduate mandatory charges and between resident and non-resident charges. At the community colleges, mandatory charges are lower than those of the four-year colleges and universities but are among the highest resident full-time charges in the United States.

NORTH CAROLINA

North Carolina does not have a statewide policy related to tuition and fees. At the four-year colleges and universities, non-resident students pay at least three times the amount paid by resident students. However, there is no differential between undergraduate and graduate tuitions, and graduate students, depending on the school, pay lower fees. Community college fees and tuition are kept low to assure access to higher education.

NORTH DAKOTA

Although the governing boards in North Dakota have constitutional authority to set tuition and fees, in actuality the legislature establishes a budget level and subtracts tuition revenues from the budget amount to yield General Fund appropriations. If tuition revenues exceed the amount in the budget, funds revert to the state treasury but can be expended through "emergency" appropriations. Graduate students pay more than undergraduate students, but North Dakota has no in-state/out-of-state differential in mandatory charges. Community college mandatory charges are lower than mandatory charges in the four-year colleges and universities.

OHIO

Ohio institutions determine tuition charges; however, as a component of the formula funding process, an assumption on tuition and fees at a certain amount is made at the statewide level. These assumptions are based on the "cost of education" which is defined as all expenditures for instruction, academic support, student services, institutional support and operation and maintenance of the physical plant. By a process of differentiating costs into sixteen expenditure model categories over different instructional levels, differing costs are assigned to levels of students in specific programs in different classes of schools. The relationship of actual tuition charges to these costs is unclear. Non-resident undergraduate students pay twice as much, on the average as resident students, but less than graduate students. Community college students are charged less than students at the four-year colleges and universities.

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma has a statewide policy on tuition and fees that is determined by the cost of instruction. For the 25 colleges and universities a cost per student by level by program is calculated and added to research and public service costs to

derive the total educational and general budget of the institution. From this total cost, tuition revenues are subtracted to derive state General Funds for operations. The Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education have constitutional authority to determine tuitions and fees for all segments of higher education. On the average, tuition and fees have been set at approximately 20 percent of costs. Non-resident students pay about 2 to 2 1/2 times resident students. Graduate students, however, have lower tuition and mandatory charges than undergraduate students. There is very little differential between average mandatory charges at the community colleges and those of the state colleges.

OREGON

In the past, Oregon's statewide policy has indexed tuitions to the cost of education. The cost of education was defined as approximately 95 percent of the costs of instruction excluding high cost technical programs, research, public service, summer school, academic support, student services, institutional support and plant maintenance costs. The costs at the six major state colleges and universities were averaged to determine "cost" for undergraduates, and graduates. At the community colleges, tuition was set by the individual community college boards. Tuition for undergraduate residents was 23 percent of the cost of education, and was scheduled to increase to 26 percent by 1982-83. However, because of revenue shortfalls, resident tuition was "detached from" the prior method of indexing to the cost of education. Non-resident tuition was scheduled to increase from 100 percent to 112.5 percent of cost; however, at the regional colleges non-resident tuition was either lower due to market conditions, or set at resident levels. For resident graduate students, 27 percent was charged, and this percentage was expected to increase to 30.5 percent for 1982-83. However, it was also "detached" from indexing for 1982-83. For non-resident graduate students, tuition was set at 50 percent currently and was expected to rise to 78.7 percent (112.5 percent of undergraduate costs) in 1982-83.

PENNSYLVANIA

Pennsylvania does not have a statewide policy for the determination of tuition levels. For the state-related institutions, each school sets its own policies while the Board of State Colleges and Universities makes recommendations on tuition for the schools under its control. Undergraduate resident tuition is about one-half of non-resident tuition at the universities and state colleges. At the state colleges and universities graduate tuition and undergraduate tuitions are equal.

RHODE ISLAND

Rhode Island has a statewide policy on tuition based on various factors. Proposed increases in tuition charges consider institutional costs, the level of state budget support, available student aid, and increases in the cost of living. Tuitions are intended to be differentiated by institutional objectives and are adjusted to provide equity between full-time and part-time students. Students in the regional exchange programs pay amounts determined under agreements with the New England Board of Higher Education. For non-resident students tuition should move toward full cost of education per student, with consideration given to sustaining the geographic and cultural diversity of students currently enrolled. Graduate tuition and charges are lower than undergraduate at the universities; at the state colleges, graduate tuitions are moderately higher than undergraduate.

SOUTH CAROLINA

The South Carolina Commission on Higher Education in 1981 requested a study on the issue of indexing tuition charges and policies at the public senior colleges and universities. Currently, South Carolina institutions determine student fee revenue as a supplement to General Fund appropriations, but there is no statewide tuition policy. The Commission recommended that tuition be indexed to the average cost of education by type of institution (2-year, four-year, university) and that the share of costs borne by students should differ by type of institution. At the universities, students would pay 30 percent of total educational costs; at the four-

year institutions, 25 percent; and at the two-year colleges 20 percent. Non-residents should pay 300 percent of the charges to residents at the universities; 250 percent at the four-year colleges; and 200 percent at the two-year institutions.

This policy has not yet been adopted.

SOUTH DAKOTA

South Dakota does not have a statewide policy on tuition. Rather, there exists an "approach" to the setting of tuition rates at 25 to 30 percent of instructional costs for residents with increases related to increases in the cost of living index. It is intended that non-resident tuitions be two to three times resident rates. Tuitions at the state colleges are less than those at the universities and the School of Mines.

TENNESSEE

The Tennessee Higher Education Commission adopted in 1981 a tuition policy that relates tuitions to the level of state appropriations, to percent of cost, and to the SREB averages for specified groups of students. For resident students at the universities, tuition should be between 30 and 35 percent of per student state appropriations. For the community and technical colleges, resident students should pay 24 to 28 percent of state appropriations; non-resident students should pay 80 to 90 percent of per-student state appropriations; and dentistry and veterinary medical students should pay 15 to 20 percent of the costs of these programs. Other graduate programs including law should be 150 percent of undergraduate charges.

TEXAS

Texas has no defined state policy on tuitions. However, at the universities, tuition is set at the very low level of $8 per credit hour, with substantial "fees". Since only the legislature can establish tuition rates, no change occurred for ten years until the recent (1981) increase. Texas believes that low tuitions are the best

form of financial aid. Non-resident mandatory charges are approximately three times resident charges and there are no differentials between undergraduate and graduate charges. Community college charges are lower than those of the four-year institutions.

UTAH

Utah has an established policy for tuition that does not specify tuition levels. However, the written policy statement of the Board of Regents considers factors in determining tuition. These factors include low tuition for Utah residents; a goal of non-resident tuition being 3.5 times resident tuition; consideration of changes in the cost of education and cost of living; and no differentiation between graduate and undergraduate tuition; Similarly, community college charges are less than those of the four-year institutions.

VERMONT

Vermont has no state policy related to tuition levels although there is an attempt to set out-of-state tuition equal to instructional costs. In-state tuition is less than out-of-state, but is the highest resident undergraduate tuition in the United States. There is no differential between graduate and undergraduate charges. Community college charges are less than those of the four-year colleges but still are among the highest in the nation.

VIRGINIA

Virginia has had a statewide tuition policy that has been referred to often as the "70/30 Plan", in which students pay 30 percent of the cost of education at each institution. In 1982, the Virginia Legislature instituted a "new" tuition policy that sets resident undergraduate tuitions at 25 percent of cost, in-state graduate tuition at 35 percent of cost, out-of-state undergraduates tuition at 60 percent, and out-of-state graduate at 85 percent of cost. Each institution is responsible for generating a certain amount of revenues and the Board of Visitors of each institution actually determine the tuition rates. The resulting revenue requirements range from 30 percent to 35 percent for 1983-1984. For community colleges, the aggregate requirement of 23.6 percent of revenues was based on 20 percent for in-state and 100 percent of cost for out-of-state students.

WASHINGTON

Washington's state policy on tuitions indexes tuition to the cost of education. "Cost of education" includes all expenditures for state-funded instruction, academic support, student services, institutional support, and operation and maintenance of the physical plant for the previous two years. Expenditures for auxiliary enterprises and for capital projects are excluded specifically. Although a separate cost of education is computed for each institution schools are grouped by doctoral-granting universities, regional universities, and community colleges. One developing institution is excluded from the cost averaging process but does have tuition rates determined by the costing process.

Legislative action sets the actual tuition rates, and does consider tuitions in comparison states as well as available state revenues. Currently, undergraduate resident tuitions at doctoral universities is set at 33 percent of cost; at regional universities, 25 percent of the cost of education, and at community colleges 23 percent of the cost of instruction. Non-resident students pay 100 percent of cost and graduate students pay 120 percent of the applicable undergraduate rate. Professional students pay 200 percent of the undergraduate rate. The Washington Council for Postsecondary Education has collected and published data on tuitions in all states at least since 1976.

WEST VIRGINIA

The Division of Policy Analysis and Research of the American Council on Education completed in June, 1981 a study on the development of a tuition policy for the West Virginia Postsecondary Education Commission. Five different policy alternatives for change in West Virginia public college and university tuition and fee charges were listed in the report: increasing tuition by a flat dollar amount to all students: two options of increasing tuition by one amount for residents and another for non-residents; increasing tuition under an option tiered by type of institution; and increasing resident tuition under tiers by type of institution with additional charges for non-residents.

The 1981 study by ACE compared West Virginia institutions with peer institutions chosen by market area, financial profile, or state profile. Also examined was the relationship between tuition and fees and cost of education. As of May, 1982, no changes had been made officially to establish a statewide tuition policy.

Charges at the community colleges are less than charges at the four-year colleges, which, in turn, are less than charges at the university. Non-resident students pay about three times as much as resident students and graduate tuition is only nominally greater than undergraduate.

WISCONSIN

Wisconsin indexes tuition charges to the cost of instruction. Cost of instruction is defined as the direct costs of instruction; a prorata share of libraries; academic support (media and instructional computing); student services including admissions, counseling, and teaching assistants' tuition remissions; and prorata share of physical plant and administration costs. Specifically excluded are research and public service, and library costs associated with them, other physical plant, administrative and auxiliary costs. Institutions are grouped into three categories (doctoral institutions, other institutions with graduate programs, and colleges with no graduate programs) and an average cost of instruction, taken over three years, derived for each category. Resident undergraduate students pay 25 percent of the undergraduate cost of instruction and non-resident undergraduates pay 100 percent of this cost. Graduate residents pay 20 to 22 percent of the graduate costs and graduate non-residents pay 70 percent of this cost.

WYOMING

Wyoming has no statewide tuition policy. Non-resident students at the university are charged about three times as much as resident students. There is no differential between graduate and undergraduate charges; community college charges are approximately one-half the charges of the four-year institutions.